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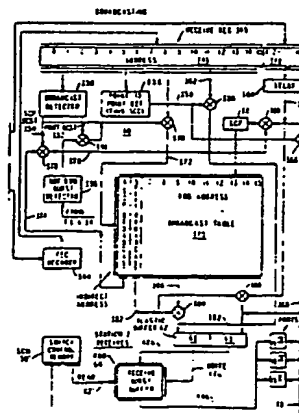
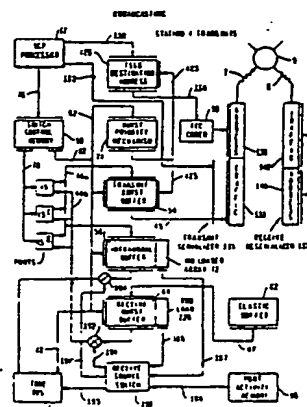
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54 Time domain multiple access broadcasting, multipoint, and conferencing communication apparatus and method.

57 A method and apparatus are disclosed for conducting broadcast, multipoint, and conference communications in a TDMA network at various data rates while simultaneously conducting point-to-point communications at other data rates, either between local ports or between geographically remote ports during time intervals within a TDMA burst, which are not necessarily predefined. The disclosed apparatus appends a direct destination address to each point-to-point port communication for transmission over a communications link, to directly address the intended destination port. The disclosed invention appends an indirect destination address to each broadcast communication transmitted over the communications link. A broadcast memory (375) is provided at the receiving end of the communications link, for storing correlated direct addresses which are accessed by the indirect destination addresses, to directly address a plurality of intended destination ports. In this manner, both point-to-point and broadcast-type communications can be carried out for a variety of data rates, during time intervals which are not predetermined within the TDMA burst, and with a high degree of connectivity.



TIME-DOMAIN MULTIPLE ACCESS BROADCASTING, MULTIPOINT, AND
CONFÉRENCING COMMUNICATION APPARATUS AND METHOD

The invention disclosed broadly relates to telecommunications technology and more particularly relates to time domain multiple access communications.

5 Conventional time domain multiple access (TDMA) satellite communication networks employ multiple radio stations which communicate through an earth satellite repeater by transmitting time-synchronized bursts of radio energy relative to the repeater and which receive a time multiplex composite of
10 bursts containing corresponding modulated information from the repeater. In TDMA operations, multiple ground stations associated with radio signaling nodes transmit bursts of time concentrated information signals on a shared carrier frequency spectrum and receive the same information signals
15 after repetition by the satellite repeater on a shifted carrier frequency spectrum. Each ground station is assigned a particular time slot in a continuum of recurrent frames for transmission of its bursts and for the reception of its own bursts and the bursts of other stations. The bursts
20 interleave at the satellite in close time formation without overlapping. Each earth station includes connections to incoming digital lines originating from terrestrial sources. These input lines are respectively connected to digital data ports on a satellite communications controller (SCC) at the
25 station.

Typical prior art broadcast, multipoint, or conferencing call circuitry has required the transmission of channel masking information telling the intended recipient earth
30 stations the precise time slots when conference messages are to be received. An example of this is USP 3,735,359 wherein a digital conference bridge has a line buffer store and an input character register per conferee, an electronic scanner

switch and a logic circuit for selecting an output signal from among the input registers at programmed time intervals and transferring the selected output signal to all of the conferees. Prior art broadcast, multipoint, and conferencing techniques such as this place significant limitations on the capacity to handle multiple data rates simultaneously, they limit the capacity to conduct bandwidth reduction techniques for repetitive data, talkspurt intervals, and TDMA burst priority modification, and they limit the connectivity in the network.

The invention as claimed can be summarized as follows.

In a TDMA satellite communications network employing a plurality of graphically remote communication nodes, intranodal and internodal broadcast, multipoint and conferencing connections can be made simultaneously with conventional point-to-point connections by means of the disclosed invention. Each communicating node services a plurality of local data and voice ports. A cyclically addressed switch control memory contains a plurality of storage locations, one for each voice equivalent port, containing the identity of a particular port, the type of port it is, the corresponding storage partition in a transmit burst buffer and in an intranodal buffer in which data will be buffered from the port prior to transmission to the satellite or intranodally and the storage partition in a receive burst buffer within which data received from the satellite and destined to the particular port will be buffered. In simple point-to-point internodal communication, 60 bytes of data will be transferred from a local transmitting port to its corresponding location in the transmit burst buffer, one byte for every one of 60 scans through the switch control memory. During the next TDMA frame, the 60 byte channel's worth of information in the transmit burst buffer will have appended to it the destination address of the recipient earth station and the

destination port. The transmitted channel of information will be received by all earth stations where the destination address will be examined and only at that intended destination station will the channel's worth of information accompanying the destination address be accepted and directed to the intended destination port.

In broadcast, multipoint or conferencing, during transmission, the destination address appended to the channel's worth of information is an indirect address which, when received by each recipient earth station, will be directed to an indirect addressing broadcast table. The broadcast table in each earth station can be addressed by one or more indirect broadcast addresses. A particular broadcast table indirect address will have associated with it the address of all local data ports in the recipient earth station which are intended destinations for the broadcast message. If no local ports are intended recipients, the message is dropped. If one or more local ports are intended recipients, the data ports having addresses accessed by the indirect address in the broadcast table will receive the broadcast channel of information.

All intended destination ports in a particular earth station will have their switch control memory entry specify the same partition in the receive burst buffer for buffering the received, broadcast channel. Thus a particular receive burst buffer partition which buffers an incoming broadcast channel, will be accessed as many times during a single scan of the switch control memory as there are intended recipient data ports identified in the switch control memory, which correspond to the indirect address of the broadcast message. Sixty cycles of scanning through the switch control memory will transfer 60 bytes or a full channel's worth of information from the receive burst buffer partition to each of

the intended recipient ports in the broadcast, conferencing, or multipoint connection.

In intranodal point-to-point communication, the intranodal
5 buffer has a first partition assigned to a first port and a second partition assigned to a second port. In order to support full duplex communication in the intranodal point-to-point communication, during a first scan of the switch control memory, the first port transmits to the A portion of
10 the first partition and receives from the B portion of the first partition and a second port transmits to the A portion of the second partition and receives from the B portion of the second partition. During the next scan by the switch control memory, the first port transmits to the B portion of
15 the second partition and receives from the A portion of the second partition and the second port transmits to the B portion of the first partition and receives from the A portion of the first partition.

20 However, in intranodal conferencing connections, all conferees within the same conference employ the same port broadcast number. If two or more parties associated with the same conference are in the same node, the parties must share the same intranodal buffer partition. This circumstance is
25 controlled by an intranodal conference bit in the entry for that port in the switch control memory. In order for two or more voice ports to share the same intranodal buffer partition, it is necessary to assure that only the active voice equivalent port writes into the intranodal buffer. As a
30 particular SCM scan progresses, the partition in the intranodal buffer shared by each of the conferencing ports will be written into by each respective port with each succeeding port scanned writing over the last port scanned so that whenever two or more ports are talking at the same time, the
35 last port scanned will be recorded.

Echoes are suppressed by rejecting port broadcasts contained in that earth station's own burst and by blocking the intranodal buffer as a source if the port was active on the previous scan.

5

In this manner, both point-to-point and multipoint, broadcast and conferencing connections can be made simultaneously, both intranodally and internodally.

10 The invention offers the following advantages.

As no precise time slots are used for the reception of conference messages the variety of data rates which can be simultaneously transferred is increased and the application
15 of bandwidth enhancing operations is enabled. The addressing method according to the invention also increases the connectivity in a TDMA communications network and enables the same hardware to simultaneously conduct point-to-point and conferencing network connections in a highly flexible manner.

20

One way of carrying out the invention is described in detail below with reference to drawings which illustrate only a specific embodiment, in which:

25 Fig. 1 shows a transponder relative to the earth.

Fig. 2 illustrates the TDMA superframe format.

Fig. 3 is an overall block diagram of a satellite communications controller station in the TDMA network.
30

Fig. 4 is a functional block diagram of the digital switch architecture in the satellite communications controller.
35

- Fig. 5 is a functional block diagram of the organization for the transmit and receive burst buffers.
- 5 Fig. 6 is a schematic representation of the switch control memory organization.
- Fig. 7 is an illustration of the voice port transmit operation.
- 10 Fig. 8 is an illustration of the voice port receive operation.
- Fig. 9 is a schematic illustration of message routing for a 56 Kbps data port operating point-to-point.
- 15 Fig. 10 is an illustration of the format during one superframe for the port channels sent for the 56 Kbps port of Fig. 9.
- 20 Fig. 11 is a schematic representation of the message routing for intranodal communication on an even SCM scan.
- 25 Fig. 12 is a schematic illustration of the message routing for intranodal communication during an odd SCM scan.
- 30 Fig. 13 is a schematic illustration of the switch control memory.
- Fig. 14 is a functional block diagram of the burst prioritization mechanism.
- 35

- Fig. 15 is an illustration of the organization of the burst priority RAM.
- 5 Fig. 16 is an illustration of the transmit list structure in the burst priority RAM.
- Fig. 17 is a timing diagram of the operation of the burst prioritization mechanism.
- 10 Fig. 18 shows an overall block diagram of the digital data port.
- Fig. 19 is a functional block diagram showing the signal path from a transmitting data port to a receiving data port via the satellite transponder.
- 15 Fig. 20 shows the transmission pattern generators in a data port.
- 20 Fig. 21 shows the receive pattern generator in a data port.
- Fig. 22 is a timing diagram of the data port selection by the digital switch.
- 25 Fig. 23 is a timing diagram of the data port synchronization pulses.
- 30 Fig. 24 is a timing diagram of the transmit and receive data slots for a 9.6 Kbps port.
- Fig. 25 is a functional block diagram of the transmit side of the data port.

- Fig. 26 is a functional block diagram of the data port transmit buffer.
- Fig. 27 is a functional block diagram of the receive side of the data port.
- Fig. 28 is a functional block diagram showing the signal path for SCP broadcasts and port broadcast from a transmitting station to a receiving station via the satellite transponder.
- Fig. 29 is a schematic illustration of ports communicating in a multipoint data connection.
- Fig. 30 is a schematic illustration of ports communicating in a conference connection.

Discussion of the Preferred Embodiment

TDMA System Overview

A schematic illustration of the relative position of the earth stations and the transponder satellite for the time domain multiple access (TDMA) satellite communications system is illustrated in Figure 1. Subsidiary earth stations 1 and 2 and the reference station 3 on the surface of the earth 4 communicate via the synchronous satellite transponder 5 which orbits at approximately 22,500 miles above the surface of the earth 4, in a geo-synchronous orbit. The reference station 3 maintains a uniform timing for the subsidiary stations 1 and 2 and assigns the traffic channel allocations to the subsidiary stations 1 and 2 as is described in the Fennel, et al. patent application cited above. The TDMA communication between the earth stations 1, 2 and 3 is carried out employing a format such as is shown in Figure 2. Each earth station includes connections to incoming digital lines 10 and voice lines 12 originating from terrestrial sources. These input lines are respectively connected to digital data ports 14, 16 and 18 and voice ports 20 on a satellite communications controller (SCC) 22, shown in functional block diagram in Figure 3. The SCC 22 is a computer controlled satellite communications switching system which employs digital transmission techniques in the time division multiple access format shown in Figure 2, which is output to a

burst modem 24. On a real time basis, the burst modem 24 encodes the baseband signals received from the satellite communications controller 22 and interfaces with radio frequency equipment 26 at an intermediate frequency. During reception, the burst modem 24 decodes the signals received from the RF equipment 26 and interfaces with the SCC 22 at a baseband frequency. The burst modem 24 is gated on and off during transmission by the SCC 22. The burst modem 24 has a low duty cycle with the on period burst being interleaved with that of the other earth stations on a time sharing basis with the same carrier frequency, consistent with the TDMA mode of operation.

As is shown in the format of Figure 2, time at the satellite is divided into 15 millisecond units called frames. Each earth station 1, 2 and 3 communicating with the transponder 5 is assigned, by the reference station 3, a portion of the frame in which to transmit its traffic burst. For example, subsidiary station 1 will transmit its traffic burst 7 to the satellite transponder 5 on a first frequency and the satellite transponder 5 will retransmit that traffic burst at a second, noninterfering frequency over the paths 6 and 8 to the other earth stations 2 and 3, respectively, in the network. Each traffic burst is received by all earth stations in communicating on the same transponder frequencies. The amount of time assigned for each earth station's traffic burst may be different for each earth station and also may vary over time. The length of time assigned to each earth station is determined by a demand assignment mechanism disclosed in the above-cited Fennel, et al. patent application. That demand assignment mechanism considers the traffic requirements of each earth station and of the total network to determine on a statistical basis the amount of time each earth station will be assigned in a frame.

As is shown in Figure 2, a frame consists of a fixed time period allocated for transmission of network control and synchronization information and for transmission of traffic, from the active earth stations in the network to one or more other earth stations in the network. The 15 millisecond frame is divided into two segments, the control and the traffic fields. Bursts of information from each of the ground stations are transmitted on a time division multiple access basis in each frame. Each burst contains units of information called channels which consist of 512 binary bits each.

The first part of the frame is the control field. The control field is 10.5 channels in length. The frame control field consists of the frame reference burst (FRB) and five transmit reference bursts (YPB). The FRB is a 2.5 channel burst plus one-half channel of guard time, transmitted once each frame by the reference station. It contains assignment information for 21 earth stations and marks the beginning of each frame. The FRB is used by the SCC 22 at each ground station to maintain frame synchronization.

The transmit reference burst is one channel burst plus a one-half channel of guard time transmitted by each ground station once every 20 frames, called a super-frame, as is shown in Figure 2. Each ground station is assigned a fixed position in one of the frame control fields into which it bursts its transmit reference burst. Each SCC 22 at each ground station uses its transmit reference burst to maintain the transmit clock synchronization. Each SCC 22 also uses its transmit reference burst to transmit demand requests for a transponder capacity, to the reference station 3.

With reference to the format of Figure 2, the remainder of the frame after the control field is the traffic segment. The traffic segment consists of a single traffic burst from each earth station 1, 2 and 3. The length of a traffic burst is variable. Its length and position are assigned in the frame reference burst by the reference station 3. The traffic bursts are used by the earth stations 1, 2 and 3 to transmit traffic and signaling information. During initial transmit acquisition, the transmit reference signal is sent by a local earth station in the traffic field to determine the range to the satellite. That part of the traffic field which remains after all of the subsidiary stations have burst is called the unassigned field.

A frame group consists of five frames and has a period of 75 milliseconds. A frame group is the timing basis for the transmission of the burst assignments to all subsidiary stations in the transponder. The frame group consists of five frame reference bursts with each containing 105 burst assignments. The frame group also contains slots for 25 transmit reference bursts from the respective 25 subsidiary stations to the reference station.

As is shown in Figure 2, a superframe consists of four frame groups and has a period of 300 milliseconds. The superframe is used as the timing basis for the transmit reference bursts and for changes in the traffic burst assignments. Each earth station transmits its transmit reference burst once every superframe. The reference station 3 transmits a complete set of assignments which is repeated four times in a superframe. New assignments become effective on a superframe boundary, two superframes after the transmission thereof.

Satellite Communications Controller Overview

The satellite communications controller (SCC) 22 of Figure 3 has five major functional areas, the voice ports 20 which include the associated call processor 28, the data ports 14, 16 and 18, the digital switch 30, the satellite communications processor 32 and the timing and acquisition mechanism 34 and its associated burst modem interface circuitry 36.

10

As is shown in Figure 3, the SCC 22 interconnects with telephone facilities via the port adapter subsystem 12. In addition, digital data lines 10 from modems, terminals, and business machines may be directly connected to the data ports 14, 16 and 18. The burst modem interface 36 is provided to enable transmission of information to the burst modem 24 directed to an intended destination earth station and its SCC via the radio frequency terminal 26 and its antenna 38. The monitor and command loop 42 provides a communication path to the other subsystems in the earth station from the satellite communications processor 32 and the monitor and command loop terminals (MCLT) 40 permit the other subsystems to attach to the loop 42.

20

The voice ports 20 are combined into six voice ports per voice processing unit (VPU) 25 or voice card which converts the analog voice signals to digital form using a delta modulation technique at 32 kilobits per second (Kbps) sampling rate. Conversely, the VPU 25 converts a received digital signal to the corresponding analog voice signal for each voice port. An example of the capacity of an SCC 22 is the servicing of 63 VPUs 25 or 378 voice ports 20.

25

The data ports 14, 16 and 18 are of three basic types depending on the interface and speed of the data source. The data ports are packaged on one of three digital

data processing unit (DDPU) types depending upon the interface and speed. For rates less than 1.344 megabits per second (Mbps), each DDPU provides two data ports which must operate at the same rate. The rate is selected under program control. For 1.344 and 1.544 Mbps, each DDPU supports one data port. As an example, the SCC 22 can support as many as 126 data ports or 63 DDPU's and the mix of VPU's and DDPU's, providing the aggregate bandwidth is less than the total SCC bandwidth of 12.288 Mbps.

The voice ports 20 and data ports 14, 16 and 18 share a common bus 44 to the digital switch 30. The digital switch 30 synchronously samples each port 14, 16, 18 and 20 periodically in a rotating fashion buffering information to be transmitted and routing buffered received information to the appropriate port. The common bus 44 is one eight-bit byte wide and full duplex permitting the simultaneous reception and transmission between the ports and the digital switch 30.

For a convenience, the basic bit rate for the ports in the SCC 22 is defined as the 32 Kbps sampling rate of the voice ports 20, so that all data ports 14, 16 and 18 will be generally referred to herein as being comprised of as many voice-equivalent ports as the magnitude of their respective data rates is related to the magnitude of the voice port sampling rate. For example, a data port having a data rate of 1.280 Mbps which is 40 times the basic voice port sampling rate of 32 Kbps would be considered as being equivalent to 40 voice-equivalent ports. A generalized voice-equivalent port will be designated by the number 21 in Figure 4 but it is to be recognized that higher speed data ports are equivalent to combinations of the number of voice-equivalent ports 21 having an aggregate data rate which is an integral multiple of that for the basic voice-equivalent port 21.

The digital switch 30 is shown in more detail in the functional block diagram of Figure 4. The digital switch 30 is under the control of the satellite communications processor (SCP) 32. The SCP 32 is a stored
5 program general purpose digital computer and controls a connection matrix within the digital switch 30, called the switch control memory (SCM) 50. The SCM 50 establishes a correspondence between a particular port 14, 16, 18 or 20 and the address of a connected port at
10 the destination earth station's SCC 22. The SCP 32 control over the SCM 50 is generally indicated by the digital switch addressing and controls 31 shown in Figure 3. The digital switch 30 appends the port address to transmitted information and directs received
15 information to the addressed port. By appropriately loading and unloading the SCM 50, the SCP 32 can establish point-to-point, multipoint, conference, and broadcast connections and route information to other ports 21 intranodally within the local SCC or inter-
20 nodally to any other SCC 22 in the TDMA network. The SCP 32 can also direct busy and dial audible tones from a read-only storage 46 to any voice port 20.

25 Signaling information derived from the E and M leads for voice is routed to the SCP 32 via the call processor 28. The SCP 32 accumulates the signaling information and establishes a connection with the destination SCC 22 using a software protocol.

30 Provision may also be made within the SCC 22 of Figure 3 to permit dual tone multifrequency and multifrequency (DTMF and MF) converters 48 to be connected between dedicated voice ports 20 and the call processor 28. The converters 48 which are transmitters and receivers,
35 permit the conversion of DTMF/MF tones to a digit and, conversely, a digit to corresponding tone. The digit is processed by the call processor 28 in the same way as a normal rotary dial digit. By intranodally con-

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necting the DTMF/MF trunk voice port to a voice port dedicated to a converter 48, converted DTMF/MF digits can be routed between the trunk and the SCP 32 via the call processor 28.

5

The timing and acquisition mechanism 34 in Figure 3 controls the transmission and reception of information between the burst modem 24 and the digital switch 30 via the burst modem interface 36. The timing and acquisition mechanism 34 also provides clocks for digital data ports 14, 16 and 18 and internal clocks for all areas of the SCC 22 which are synchronized with the node designated as the reference station 3. The timing and acquisition mechanism 34 also provides the initial acquisition of the satellite under program control by the SCP 32 and insures proper burst synchronization to the satellite 5.

The monitor and command loop 42 is driven and terminated by the SCP 32 and used to gather status, monitor and control the other subsystems in the earth station. The monitor and command loop terminals (MCLT) 40 permit the subsystems to attach to the loop 42.

The system management facility 52, shown in Figure 3, which controls the network, is connected to each SCC 22 via the satellite 5 through a dedicated data port and, as an alternate path, through the public switched telephone network to an auto-answer modem connected to the SCP 32.

Flow of Voice Traffic in the SCC

The voice ports 20 are combined six at a time into voice processing units 25 which convert incoming analog signals for each voice port to a 32 Kbps digital bit stream in a manner similar to that described in the

copending U. S. patent application by Hallett, et al.,
serial number 971,587, that patent application being
entitled "Logarithmic Companded Delta Modulator," filed
December 20, 1978, and assigned to the instant as-
5 signee. The voice processing unit 25 will format this
resultant bit stream into eight-bit bytes which are
sent to the digital switch 30 once an analog connection
has been established. If the connection is internodal,
that is to another voice port 20 at another earth
10 station's SCC 22 via the satellite transponder 5, the
byte from the voice port 20 at the transmitting lo-
cation enters the transmit burst buffer 54 shown in
Figure 4, which is located in the digital switch 30,
where 60 bytes from the voice ports 20 are accumulated,
15 plus a 32 bit destination address. The complete block
of 512 bits, 32 bits for the destination address and
480 bits representing the voice signal, will be
transferred from the transmit burst buffer 54 to the
burst modem 24. Alternately, if the connection is
20 intranodal, that is to another voice port 20 within the
same SCC 22, the byte goes to the intranodal buffer 56
of Figure 4 in the digital switch 30 for transmission
to the local destination voice port 20.

25 The above process is reversed for voice signals being
transferred to the port adapter subsystem 12 from the
SCC 22. The voice processing unit 25 will receive the
bytes, representing voice signals from a distant earth
station's SCC 22 or alternately from another voice port
30 20 within the same SCC 22, via the digital switch 30.
These bytes are processed at a 32 Kbps rate and con-
verted back to an analog signal in the voice processing
unit, representing the original analog signal. The
voice processing unit 25 has the capability of simul-
35 taneously processing the receive signals for six voice
ports 20. When a voice port 20 is idle in an on-hook
condition, an alternating one/zero pattern will be
injected into the voice port unit demodulator which
will result in an idle noise level.

The voice processing unit 25 also provides for a voice activity compression (VAC) function for each voice port 20. The purpose of the VAC function is to minimize the required satellite link channel capacity between
5 different SCCs 22, by not sending the resultant digital blocks when the lack of voice activity is detected on the incoming analog voice signals. The voice processing unit 25 receiving the digital blocks will fill in the bit stream for conversion to analog signals, with
10 digital blocks representing background noise, when the VAC function occurs at the sending end voice processing unit. The normal receiving rate is 480 bits every 15 milliseconds, that is every TDMA frame, without any VAC function.

15

Flow of Digital Data Traffic in the SCC

The digital data ports 14, 16 and 18 are capable of communicating with business machines and modems. The
20 digital data processing units (DDPU) support a variety of data rates and have a modularity of either one of two data ports per DDPU. A first type of digital data processing unit 14 can serve as a data port for data rates of 2.4, 4.8, 9.6 or 19.2 Kbps. A second type
25 digital data processing unit 16 can serve as the data port for 56, 112, or 224 Kbps data rate. A third type digital data processing unit 18 can serve as the data port for 448, 1,344 and 1,544 Kbps data rates. The selection of a data rate is programmably set by the SCP
30 32. The first and second type digital data processing units 14 and 16 can serve as two data ports each. The third type digital data processing unit 18 can serve as a single data port. The SCC 22 can support as many as 126 data ports, for example, provided that the aggregate data rate does not exceed the 12.288 Mbps total
35 digital switch bandwidth of the SCC. A data buffer in each data port provides elasticity to compensate for the differences between the external interface timing

and the internal SCC timing and also accumulates information in 480 bit blocks between the port and the digital switch 30. Information is transferred between the port and the digital switch 30 via the byte wide transmit receive common bus 44. Forward error correcting codes can be applied selectively to the data ports under the SCP program control.

Data activity compression (DAC) is provided for each data port 14, 16 and 18. DAC is analogous to VAC, since information is not transmitted if each byte in the frame is identical to the last byte transmitted in the previous frame. When the destination SCC fails to receive a block as expected, it repeats the last byte previously received for the duration of that block. In this way, the satellite link channel capacity is conserved by not transmitting idle characters and repetitive information.

Overview of the Digital Switch

The principal function of the digital switch 30 is to support the transfer of traffic among the ports 21 both intranodally within a single SCC and internodally between separate earth station's SCCs. The digital switch 30 interfaces with the ports 21 via the byte wide full duplex transmit/receive bus 44 which is capable of supporting 384X32 Kbps full duplex. A byte of transmitted information acquired from a port 21 over the transmit bus 44a is retained in the intranodal buffer (INB) 56 of Figure 4. This byte can subsequently be delivered via the receive bus 44b to another port 21 connected intranodally to the first port. The byte of transmit information is also retained in the transmit burst buffer (TBB) 54, where transmit bytes from the same port 21 are accumulated into 60 byte blocks which is equivalent to a channel, prior to transmission to the satellite 5.

In a given TDMA frame, not all active ports 21 require the transmission of a channel or channels of information due to voice activity compression (VAC) and data activity compression (DAC). Advantage is taken of this fact and, as a result, the SCC 22 will have fewer channels allocated to it than would be required if the ports 21 operated without VAC and DAC. It is therefore possible that the number of channels to be sent may exceed the number allocated to the SCC 22 at a particular earth station. Those ports 21 with channels which require transmission but which were not sent or referred to as being "frozen-out." Because freeze-out is a possibility, the ports 21 are assigned a relative priority to assure that information with the highest requirement for integrity is sent first.

Traffic to be sent to the satellite 5 can be error protected using the forward error correction (FEC) and cyclic redundancy code (CRC) encoder 58 of Figure 4, the encoding of which is a selectable option for each port 21.

All traffic channels to be sent to the satellite 5 are appended with a destination address and serialized by symbol to the burst modem interface 36. Upon receipt of a traffic channel and subsequent to its error correction, the destination address is examined by the receive address interpretation mechanism 60 to determine if the associated channel of information is destined for this SCC. If the channel of information is in fact destined for this SCC, the channel is placed in an elastic buffer 62 of Figure 4. The elastic buffer 62 is employed to decouple the receive path from variations in receive timing due to eccentricities and variations in the inclination of the orbit of the satellite 5.

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Received channels which have passed through the elastic buffer 62 are moved into the receive burst buffer (RBB) 64. The contents of the RBB 64, the INB 56 and the tone ROS 46 which contains specific audible tones, are
5 the potential sources of receive information for each port 21 in Figure 4.

The satellite communications processor (SCP) 32 contains a control program which accepts call messages and
10 allocates satellite transmission resources locally. Call information is received from a local trunk via E and M signaling, and from a distant SCC via the common signaling channel from the satellite 5. Connections
15 are made by passing control information to the digital switch 30 via the digital switch addressing and controls 31. The SCP control program also continuously collects hardware status information and call activity information for transmission to the system management
20 facility (SMF) 52.

The system management facility (SMF) 52 has indirect monitoring and control capability over the SCC hardware. An SMF communications controller is the primary
25 station in the data link 66 connecting it to each respective SCC 22, and periodically polls each SCC 22. The data link 66 is a dedicated, multidrop satellite circuit.

Detailed Description of the Digital Switch

30 Turning now to a more detailed description of the operation of the digital switch, the digital switch 30, shown in Figure 4, supports the functions of moving information from the voice and digital data ports to
35 the burst modem and vice versa, supports intranodal connections between ports, supports conferencing and multipoint data connections, and delivers audible tones to the voice ports. All of these operations are con-

trolled indirectly by the SCP 32 via parameters which are specified by the SCP and retained in the switch control memory (SCM) 50. These parameters identify a specific local port 21, where information from that port is to be retained prior to transfer (to either a local port via the intranodal buffer 56 or to the burst modem via the transmit burst buffer 54), and the source of information which will be going back to the local port (that is the intranodal buffer 56, the receive burst buffer 64, or the tone ROS 46).

The VPUs 25, each with six voice ports 20, and the data ports 14, 16 and 18 are mounted on voice/data boards labeled 27 in Figure 5, within the SCC 22. Figure 5 illustrates the bus connection between the voice/data boards 27 and the transmit burst buffer 54, intranodal buffer 56 and receive burst buffer 64. A transmit bus 44a connects the voice/data boards 27 to the transmit burst buffers 54 and the intranodal buffer 56. The output of the transmit burst buffers 54 is connected through the output bus 45 to the FEC encoder 58 and transmit source selection mechanism 68.

The receive bus 44b connects the inputs of the voice/data boards 27 to the output of the tone ROS 46, the output of the intranodal buffer 56, and the outputs of the receive burst buffer 64. The inputs of the receive burst buffer 64 are connected by means of the bus 47 to the elastic buffer 62.

The switch control memory (SCM) 50 has as the contents of each of its RAM locations, the identity of a local port, the type of port identified, the buffer location (intranodal buffer or transmit burst buffer partition) in which data from a port is retained prior to transmission, and the buffer location (intranodal buffer or receive burst buffer partition) in which receive data is held prior to delivery to the port, the identity of

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an audible tone to be delivered to the port and additional controls. Each SCM RAM location is six bytes long with the bytes labeled zero through five. Table I indicates the significance of each byte in the SCM word
5 format.

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TABLE I

Byte 0	Byte 1	Byte 2	Byte 3	Byte 4	Byte 5
Local Port ID	Program Message	Port Type	RBB/INB	Buffer Address	Tone Address

SCM Word Format

Each of the SCM bytes in the SCM word contain eight bits. There are 420 RAM locations or entries in the SCM 50. An entry is accessed in the SCM once every 595 nanoseconds. The entire SCM 50 is scanned in 420X595 nanoseconds or 250 microseconds. This is referred to as the SCM scan time. All 420 SCM entries are selected independent of the actual number of ports 21 installed on a particular SCC.

10 The ordering of the SCM entries is shown in Figure 6. There are 384 SCM entries which are used to transfer data to/from the ports 21. Each of these port access entries accept a byte of information from a specific port 21 and delivers a byte of information to that port 21 every 250 microseconds. Therefore, an SCM entry accepts/delivers data from/to a port 21 at eight bits/250 microseconds which is equivalent to a 32 Kbps data rate. The data bandwidth of the bus 44 is therefore 384X32 Kbps which is 12.288 Mbps. The times on the transmit/receive bus 44 associated with these SCM entries are referred to as port access slots.

The remaining 36 SCM entries are set aside to provide the SCP 32 with an opportunity to pass control information to the ports 21 or to update the SCM 50. Six of these 36 SCM entries are set aside in order that the SCP 32 can transfer a byte of control information (referred to as status) to a specific port 21. Six of these status entries are required in order to assure the SCP access to any of the six voice ports 20 associated with a voice processing unit card 25. The times on the transmit/receive bus 44 associated with these six SCM entries are referred to as port status slots. The other 30 of the 36 SCM entries are set aside in order that the SCP 32 can update the SCM 50. Any six byte SCM entry can be updated during any one of these 595 nanosecond slots. The times on the transmit/receive bus 44 associated with these 30 SCM entries are

referred to as the SCM update slots. These entries are normally set to zero and are not used. However when the SCM 50 is configured with six SCM update slots, the 24 update slots which are not adjacent to status slots can
5 be used as port access slots. The SCM hardware can treat all 30 of these entries as port access entries if no SCM update is pending, to increase overall bandwidth. Table II shows the SCM entry format for the SCM byte zero through five, each byte containing eight bits of
10 control information.

TABLE II
SCM ENTRY FORMAT

SCM BYTE 0

When Bit 0 = 1, bits 1 through 7 identify a port to be selected

Voice or Data Port Selection

When Bit 0 = 1, then
 Bits 1-2 : port board address
 3-6 : port card address
 7 : digital data port address
 (i.e. port 0 or 1)

(The Digital Switch is structured to support 384X32 Kbps ports. The ports to be selected and the order in which they are to be selected are specified in the SCM. The seven bit port address is decoded to select a board and one of 16 cards within that board. The seventh bit is used to identify one of two ports associated with a digital data card).

When Bit 0 = 0, bits 1 through 7 identify alternate functions to be performed by the SCM

Alternate Decodes of Byte 0

When Bit 0 = 0, then

a. $\bar{0} > 3 > 4$: test card select

Bits 1-2 : identify the board containing the test card.

Bits 5-6 : must equal 0 0

Bit 7 : reserved

b. $\bar{0} > \bar{3} > 4$: Mode Set Command (this command is valid only in a port status entry).

Bit 5=0 : SCM supports 30 "SCM update slots"

Bit 5=1 : SCM supports 6 "SCM update slots"

c. $\bar{0} > 3 > \bar{4}$: force errors

d. $\bar{0} > \bar{3} > \bar{4}$: SCM invalid

SCM BYTE 1

Reserved for program

TABLE II
SCM ENTRY FORMAT
(continued)

SCM BYTE 2

Bit 0: Satellite active
1: apply FEC
2-4: port type code defined as follows:
000: 2.4K deferrable data port
001: 4.8K deferrable data port
010: 9.6K deferrable data port
011: 19.2K deferrable data port
100: diagnostic code
101: unused
110: voice port
111: non-deferrable data port
5-7: reserved (must be zero)

SCM BYTE 3

Bit 0: port wrap
1: reserved
2: use RBB
3: use INB
4: intranodal conference
5: not last partition user
6-7: INB/TBB/RBB partition address
(2 most significant bits)

SCM BYTE 4

Bit 0-6: INB/TBB/RBB partition address
(7 least significant bits)
7 : conditional write

Note: For status entries, byte 4 is loaded with the status to be sent to the port. (See SCM ORGANIZATION below.)

SCM BYTE 5

When SCM byte 0 indicates some state other than mode set, then SCM byte 5 is defined as follows:

Bit 0-2: reserved
3-7: tone address field

When SCM byte 0 indicates the mode set state, then SCM byte 5 is defined as follows:

Bit 0: ignore tone error
Bit 1: ignore RBB error
Bit 2-7: identifies the 250 usec boundary of the transmit clock on which the receive frame sync should be raised.

The operation of the SCM 50 in carrying out voice port selection can be explained as follows. Each voice card 25 supports one encode/decode module (CODEC), which in turn supports six voice ports 20. Each CODEC multiplexes the output of six voice ports 20 onto the transmission bus 44a, as is shown in Figure 7. A new byte of information from a given voice port 20 is available for transmission every 250 microseconds. A byte of information from one of the six voice ports 20 associated with a given voice card 25 is available every 250/6 or 41 microseconds. Operations on the receive bus 44b are similarly multiplexed. Figure 7 is a representation of the voice card 25 and the operations that occur during one 41 microsecond period when, for example, voice port zero is capable of placing a byte on the transmit bus 44a and accepting a byte from the receive bus 44b, shown in Figure 8.

All of the voice cards 25 are in frame synchronization; that is, transmit frame synchronization causes all voice cards 25 to make port zero available to the bus 44 simultaneously. All voice ports labeled 1 will be available to the bus 41 microseconds later, and etc. A specific voice port 20 can be selected in any one of the sixty-four 595 nanosecond port access slots that occur during the 41 microsecond period when that voice port is accessible.

The SCM 50 is also in frame synchronization. The bus slot counter 70 of Figure 13, which addresses entries in the SCM 50, is returned to 0 at transmit frame sync time, thereby selecting the 0-th entry of the SCM 50. This 0-th entry will be selected again, 250 microseconds later after a complete scan of the SCM 50. The receive timing will be adjusted via the digital switch elastic buffer 62 in such a manner that the receive frame sync timing, as seen by the voice ports 20, will occur on a 250 microsecond boundary of the transmit clock. This will be coincident with access to the location zero of the SCM 50.

Therefore, the first sixty-four port access entries of the SCM 50 will control transmit/receive operations for all of the voice ports labeled as 0. The second set of sixty-four port access entries of the SCM 50 will
5 control operations for all voice ports labeled 1, and etc.

A voice port 20 is selected 60 times in one 15 milli-second frame. The 60 bytes presented to the bus 44 as a
10 result of these selects are accumulated in a partition of the transmit burst buffer (TBB) 54. Selected partitions of the TBB 54 will subsequently be transmitted to the satellite 5 in the form of traffic channels. Therefore, each entry of the SCM 50 must be thought of
15 as developing one channel (referred to as a port channel) of information per TDMA frame. Each byte presented to the bus 44 by a voice port 20 is accompanied by an indication as to whether or not the byte exceeded the voice activity compression (VAC) threshold. Signals
20 below the VAC threshold contain so little information that they can be ignored. A channel in which the VAC threshold was never exceeded contains no useful information and is not transmitted from the TBB 54.

25 The receive burst buffer (RBB) 64 performs a buffering function for reception of information from the satellite 5 in a manner analogous to that performed by the TBB 54 for transmit operations. A received channel of information destined for a local voice port 20 is buffered in
30 a partition of the RBB 64. The 60 bytes so buffered will be subsequently delivered to the voice ports 20 during one 15 millisecond frame. If no channel is received, the missing channel is assumed to have been subjected to voice activity compression and background
35 noise is then delivered to the local voice port 20.

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The operation of the SCM 50 in selecting digital data ports will now be described. A digital data port 14, 16 or 18 may operate at one of several rates such as is shown in Table III. Table III illustrates the average
5 port rate achieved by varying the number of 32 Kbps channels sent per frame.

Data Rate as a Function of FEC Option Invoked		Average Channels Developed per Frame as a Function of FEC Option Invoked	Voice Equivalent Ports (N) Equal to the Number of SCM Entries Required	Number of Channels Sent/Received in Each Frame Until Pattern Repeats ** (2.4 Kbps Pattern is Shown Folded at 20 Frames)																			
User Data Rate (Kbps)	Function of FEC Option Invoked	Channels Developed per Frame as a Function of FEC Option Invoked	Ports (N) Equal to the Number of SCM Entries Required	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
2.4*	2.4 (w/o FEC)	3/40	1	**	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.8*	4.8 (w 1/2 Rate FEC)	3/20	1	**	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	4.8 (w/o FEC)	3/20	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
	9.6 (w 1/2 Rate FEC)	3/10	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
9.6*	9.6 (w/o FEC)	3/10	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0										
	19.2 (w 1/2 Rate FEC)	3/5	1	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0										
19.2*	19.2 (w/o FEC)	3/5	1	1	0	1	0	1															
	38.4 (w 1/2 Rate FEC)	1-1/5	1	2	0	2	0	2															
56	56 (w/o FEC)	1-3/4	2	2	1	2	2																
	112 (w 1/2 Rate FEC)	3-1/2	2	4	2	4	4																
112	112 (w/o FEC)	3-1/2	4	4	3																		
	224 (w 1/2 Rate FEC)	7	4	8	6																		
224	224 (w/o FEC)	7	7	7																			
	448 (w 1/2 Rate FEC)	14	7	14																			
	1344 (w/o FEC)	42	42	42																			
1344	1536 (w 7/8 Rate FEC)	48	48	48																			
	2688 (w 1/2 Rate FEC)	84	42	84																			
	1544 (w/o FEC)	48-1/4	49	48	48	48	49																
1544	1764 4/7 (w 7/8 Rate FEC)	55-1/7	56	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	56
	3088 (w 1/2 Rate FEC)	96-1/2	49	96	96	96	96	98															

*Can Operate in Deferrable Mode

TABLE III Average Port Rate Achieved by Varying the Number of 32 Kbps Channels Sent Per Frame

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An entry from the SCM 50 will support a 32 Kbps full duplex data rate. It follows that a digital data port will require a magnitude of N such entries in the SCM 50 where N is the data port rate as seen at the bus 44 divided by the basic 32 Kbps data rate, with N being rounded up to the next whole integer. The data port 14, 16 or 18 is selected N times every 250 microseconds, once for each associated entry in the SCM 50. The data port transmits/receives a byte as a result of each select by the SCM 50. These data bytes are accumulated in/retrieved from the TBB 54/RBB 64 partition identified by each entry of the SCM 50. No relationship exists among these N partitions in the TBB 54 (or RBB 64). Every N-th byte transmitted/received by the data port 14, 16 or 18 will be associated with the same partition in the TBB 54/RBB 64.

Each byte transmitted from a digital data port 14, 16 or 18 is accompanied by an indication as to whether the byte currently being transferred is equal to the last byte of the immediately preceding frame. This is referred to as the data activity compression (DAC) indication. Each byte transmitted by a digital data port is also accompanied by an indication as to whether the data port detected a carrier from its terrestrial source when the byte was acquired at the port interface. This is referred to as the carrier detect indication. This bit is a reflection of the state of the receive line signal detector located in the data port.

If all bytes of the channel have been accompanied by a DAC indication, the channel contains no new information beyond that contained in the last byte of the preceding frame, and is therefore not transmitted from the partition within which it is stored in the TBB 54. This channel can then be reconstructed at the destination digital data port at the receiving earth station by the receiving data port remembering the last byte received in the last frame.

As can be seen with reference to Table III, not all data speeds result in an integral number of channels per frame. Of those data speeds which do not, the data port 14, 16 or 18 varies the number of channels developed per frame, in order to achieve the desired average data rate. The digital data port accomplishes this by sending data in only N-1 of the N channels associated with a particular data speed for a specific number of frames. The N-th channel select is subjected to data activity compression and, therefore, the N-th channel is not transmitted from the data port to the TBB 54 or from the TBB 54 to the satellite 5. In the next frame, all N channels are transferred from the data port to the TBB 54. Table III shows the number of channels associated with each frame over the number of frames the digital data port must average the data rate of that data port.

Digital data port speeds of greater than 32 Kbps are referred to as non-deferrable data. At these data speeds, a digital data port develops at least one channel's worth of information per TDMA frame. The variation in the number of channels developed per frame is never greater than one for a specific digital data port. That is, it develops either N or N-1 channels per frame. Several digital data ports, for example P ports, operating at the same speed will amplify this variation in channels developed, since they are in synchronization. For P ports, the variation would be P channels.

Digital data ports 14 having data speeds less than or equal to 32 Kbps are referred to as deferrable data. At these relatively slower data rates, a digital data port does not develop a channel's worth of information every TDMA frame. Several digital data ports operating at the same speed can each develop a channel's worth of information for transmission in the same frame. Thus, a possible surge in traffic channel demand might occur. This demand can be smoothed by carrying out the trans-

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mission of the channel's worth of information accumulated in the associated partition of the TBB 54 in some frame preceding the frame in which the digital data port presents still another channel's worth of information for transmission by the TBB 54. Thus, the average data rate of such a relatively slow digital data port 14 is sustained although the frame in which a channel may be transmitted/received may vary. Digital data ports managed in this manner are referred to as deferrable data ports.

A channel of information developed by a digital data port operating in this deferrable mode is placed in an associated partition of the TBB 54. As is seen with reference to Figure 5, the TBB 54 is an A/E buffer with sufficient buffering to retain one channel in the A side and one channel in the B side for a number of voice-equivalent ports. During one frame, the A side of the TBB accumulates channels from a number of voice-equivalent ports. During the same frame, the B side of the TBB is available for transmission to the burst modem 24. In the next frame, the roles of the A side and the B side of the TBB are reversed. Thus for illustrating the operation of the deferrable data mode for relatively low speed data ports 14, it is assumed that a channel of information developed by the data port is placed in the partition location X of the A side of the TBB 54 during one frame and in the corresponding partition location X of the B side of the TBB 54 during the following frame. In this manner, it is certain that the channel of information will be available for transmission during any frame. This channel of information is serviced at the lowest priority level until the frame occurs in which the deferrable data port 14 develops a new channel's worth of information and places it in the B side of the TBB 54. If the old channel's worth of information has not yet been sent by the A side of the TBB 54, the old

channel of information is serviced at the highest data port priority level to assure that the channel is transmitted from the TBB over the burst modem 24 so that the integrity of the communications is maintained.

5

By deferring low speed data transmission in this manner, the demand for transmitted channels can typically be smoothed across many frames by using unoccupied channels in the TDMA burst which would otherwise be unused. A number of such unoccupied channels in the TDMA burst will normally be available to low priority ports due to variations in the number of transmit channels required per frame for data speeds greater than 32 Kbps and those channels not required as a result of voice activity compression and data activity compression generating unoccupied channels in the TDMA burst.

Information buffering in the transmit operations is explained as follows. A port 21 selected by the SCM 50 will place a byte of information on the transmit bus 44a. If the selected port 21 is a voice port 20, the information byte is accompanied by an appropriate VAC indication. If the selected port is a digital data port 14, 16 or 18, the information byte will be accompanied by an appropriate DAC and carrier detect indications. The contents of the transmit bus 44a are written into the intranodal buffer (INB) 56 and the transmit burst buffer (TBB) 54 partition identified by the entry in the SCM 50 which selected the ports 21.

Figure 9 is a schematic representation of the message routing for an example 56 Kbps data port 16 and Figure 10 illustrates how a channel's worth of information developed by the digital data port 16 is formatted during one TDMA superframe, when the 56 Kbps digital data port 16 operates point-to-point via the satellite 5. A 56 Kbps digital data port represents two voice

equivalent ports 21 (that is $N=2$). For Figures 9 and 10, P1 and P2 represent the partitions in the intra-nodal buffer 56 and the transmit burst buffer 54 identified by the two entries in the SCM 50 associated with this particular port. The port 16 will transfer one-channel's worth of information to the digital switch 30 in the first TDMA frame of the superframe and two channels' worth of information in the next three TDMA frames, as is shown in Table III. The pattern will then be repeated. The resultant average data rate is then 56 Kbps. In those TDMA frames in which the port 16 is transferring one channel's worth of information, the select generated by the second entry of the SCM 50 is responded to by the port 16 with a DAC indication. Thus, the INB/TBB partition P2 will be interpreted to contain no useful information and will not be transmitted. The select associated with the first entry of the SCM 50 is responded to by presenting information received from the terrestrial interface to the port 16. As a result, the INB/TBB partition P1 will contain port information and will be transmitted (assuming it is not subjected to DAC). The receiving port at the destination earth station is in synchronization with the transmitting port 16 and expects only one channel of information.

In those TDMA frames in which the 56 Kbps port 16 is transferring two channels' worth of information, the selects associated with the first/second entries of the SCM 50 result in data being retained in the P1/P2 TBB partitions, respectively. Again, the receiving port at the destination location is in synchronization with the transmitting port 16 and expects two channels' worth of information. A destination port which does not receive the anticipated two channels' worth of information will assume those two channels to have been subjected to DAC.

In summary, it is the data port 16 which manages the presentation of the channel's worth of information to the digital switch 30 in order to achieve the desired average data rate.

5

The intranodal buffer (INB) 56 buffers all information passing among ports 21 associated with the same SCC 22. The INB 56 is an A/B buffer with sufficient buffering to retain one byte in the A side and one byte in the B side for each of the 384 voice equivalent ports selected by the SCM 50. During one 250 microsecond scan of the SCM 50, one side of the INB 56, for example the A side, is loaded with one byte from each of the 384 voice equivalent ports selected by the SCM 50. The other half of the INB 56, that is the B side, is available as a source of receive information (along with the tone ROS 46 and the RBB 64) for the ports 21. In the next scan of the SCM 50, the roles of the A side and B side of the INB 56 are reversed. The VAC or carrier detect indication accompanying each transmit byte from ports 21, is retained in an array referred to as the INB-loaded array 72. The INB-loaded array 72 is an A/B buffer with 384 partitions such that a VAC or carrier detect indication is retained for each byte in the INB 56. The contents of this array influences the choice of the source of receive information for the port 21.

The SCM 50 associates a voice equivalent port 21 with a single partition of the TBB 54, the RBB 64, and the INB 56. The partition of the INB 56 with which the voice equivalent ports 21 is associated is alternated between two partitions by inverting the low order bit of the partition address on odd scans of the SCM 50, that is every first, third, ... 59th, scan of the SCM 50. Two ports 21 communicating intranodally within the same SCC 22, are assigned N even/odd pair of partitions (for a voice port, N equals one). Therefore, in one 250

microsecond scan of the SCM 50, a port 21 writes N bytes into the INB 56 (which will be read by the other port in the following SCM scan) and it reads N bytes (which were written by the other port into the INB in the preceding SCM scan). Figures 11 and 12 are a representation of two voice ports, X and Y, communicating intranodally. The ports X and Y are assigned partitions P (which is of even value) and P+1 (which is of odd value), respectively. In even numbered scans of the SCM 50, the port X writes into the location P on the A side of the INB 56 and reads from location P of the B side of the INB 56. Similarly, the port Y writes into the P+1 location of the A side of the INB 56 and reads from the P+1 location on the B side of the INB 56. In the following scan of the SCM, the port X writes into the P+1 location on the B side of the INB 56 and reads from the P+1 location on the A side of the INB 56. Similarly, the port Y writes into the P location on the B side of the INB port 56 and reads from the P location on the A side of the INB 56. This alternation between a pair of partitions, as is illustrated in Figures 11 and 12, occurs only in the INB 56 and not in the TBB 54 or the RBB 64. In this manner, a local port has access to information placed into the INB 56 in the preceding SCM scan by another local port with which it is communicating. Thus, a single partition address in the SCM 50 indicates where information is to be buffered for transmission either in the INB 56 or the TBB 54 and also where information is to be obtained from either the INB 56 or the RBB 64.

The operation of the transmit burst buffer 54 is as follows. All information generated by the ports 21 which is to be sent to the burst modem 24 is accumulated in the TBB 54. The TBB 54 is an A/B buffer with sufficient buffering to retain one channel in the A side and one channel in the B side for a number of voice equivalent ports 21. During one TDMA frame, the

A side of the TBB 54 accumulates a channel's worth of information from a number of voice equivalent ports 21. During the same TDMA frame, the B side of the TBB 54 is available for transmission of a channel's worth of
5 information to the burst modem 24. In the next TDMA frame, the roles of the A side and the B side of the TBB 54 are reversed.

As is shown in Figure 5, the design of the TBB 54 is
10 modular with two TBB units referred to as a storage group, required to support 128 voice-equivalent ports 21 which are destined for transmission to the satellite 5.

15 An ancillary task performed by the TBB 54 is that of logically ORing together the one byte transmit bus 44a coming from each of the four voice/data boards 27 shown in Figure 5. A TBB storage group (TBB pair) as is shown in Figure 5 supports a pair of port boards 27
20 also shown in Figure 5.

Overview of Port Burst Prioritization

Port burst prioritization for a satellite transmission
25 can be described as follows. For a given number of active ports 21, if the port speed were the only consideration, the demand for satellite capacity would determine which channels would be transmitted. However, an additional consideration must be the im-
30 position of voice activity compression (VAC) and data activity compression (DAC) which are employed to identify and preclude from transmission activity which appears to be either unintelligible or redundant in order to minimize the demand for a satellite channel
35 capacity. It should be recognized that the need to compress information only pertains to the satellite traffic since the digital switch 30 is capable of supporting all 384 voice equivalent ports when they

operate intranodally. The results of VAC and DAC are only statistically predictive. It is possible, therefore, that at times the number of channels to be sent exceeds the number which have been allocated to the SCC 22. Those voice equivalent ports 21 whose channels of information require satellite transmission but which are not sent, are referred to as having been frozen-out. Because freeze-out is a possibility, the ports 21 are assigned a relative priority in order to assure that information with the highest requirement for integrity is sent first in the TDMA burst.

The SCM 50 identifies a voice-equivalent port 21 and associates it with a particular partition in the TBB 54. A voice-equivalent port 21 is associated with one of three priority levels by means of the port type code stored in byte 2 of the SCM entry corresponding to that port. The SCM 50 scans each of the 384 voice-equivalent ports 60 times in one 15 millisecond TDMA frame. For each port type, particular scans are employed through the SCM to review the activity of that port type and to form threaded lists of associated partitions in the TBB 54 which contain channels of information to be transmitted to the satellite 5. The order in which the partitions of the TBB 54 appear within a transmit list associated with a particular port type is a function of the order in which the voice-equivalent ports 21 were scanned for activity in the SCM 50.

The order of bursting within a particular transmit list is last in/first out (LIFO). The order of bursting among transmit lists is a function of the port type, that is the relative priority.

Transmit priority levels are denominated 0, 1, 2 and 3. Priority level 0 is the highest priority level and is the level with which signaling information channels which are originated by the SCP 32 are associated.

Priority level 1 is the highest port traffic priority level and follows level 0 in the TDMA burst order. Level 1 is the level with which digital data from data ports 16 and 18 having data rates greater than 32 Kbps is associated. It can be appreciated, however, that any port type, voice or digital data, could be placed at the level 1 priority.

An entry is placed in the level 1 transmit list if the level 1 voice-equivalent port has been active any time during the TDMA frame. In order to accomplish this, the activity indication (VAC/DAC) associated with each byte transmitted by each voice equivalent port 21 is logically ANDed with its previous value throughout the frame. (DAC/off is used by digital ports to indicate activity.) This accumulated VAC/DAC indication is examined during the last scan of the TDMA frame (that is scan 60 of the SCM 50). If the VAC/DAC indicator is on (that is no activity indication), no action is taken. If the VAC/DAC indication is off, the identity of the partition in the TBB 54 with which the voice equivalent port 21 is associated is placed in the level 1 transmit list.

The level 2 priority follows the level 1 in burst order and is the level with which voice ports are normally associated. There is evidence which indicates that the loss of speech as the result of freeze-outs early in a talkspurt is subjectively less objectionable to the listener than loss of speech later in a talkspurt. As a result, the level 2 priority contains four priority sublevels based on talkspurt duration. Talkspurts whose durations have exceeded 45 milliseconds are given a higher priority than newer talkspurts in order to bias freeze-outs such that, if they occur, they tend to occur at the beginning of a talkspurt.

The priority sublevels for voice messages is organized so that sublevel 0 is the highest priority within the level 2 priority group. Sublevel 0 corresponds to a talkspurt duration of 45 milliseconds or longer, sublevel 1 corresponds to a talkspurt duration of 30 to 45 milliseconds, sublevel 2 corresponds to a talkspurt duration of 15 to 30 milliseconds and sublevel 3 corresponds to a talkspurt duration shorter than 15 milliseconds.

10

The level 2 sublevel 0 is referred to as "old voice." The other sublevels are collectively referred to as "new voice." A new talkspurt will progress up through the voice sublevels until it enters the old list where it will remain until the end of the talkspurt.

15

Priority level 3 is the lowest priority level and is the level to which deferrable data is assigned. Only data ports 14 operating below a 32 Kbps rate can be deferrable. Level 3 is actually composed of four priority sublevels, one for each data speed below 32 Kbps. The sublevel 0 is the highest of the level 3 priority group. Sublevel 0 corresponds to the 19.2 Kbps data port, sublevel 1 corresponds to the 9.6 Kbps data port, sublevel 2 corresponds to the 4.8 Kbps data port, and sublevel 3 corresponds to the 2.4 Kbps data port.

20

25

An entry is placed in the appropriate level 3 sublist if the port 14 has been active any time during the TDMA frame. The accumulated VAC/DAC indication provided by the port 14 is used to determine port activity during the last SCM scan of the frame.

30

A level 3 demand is serviced during that portion of the TDMA burst where surplus channel capacity is available after having serviced priority levels 0, 1 and 2. A level 3 port whose channel has not been transmitted

35

before the beginning of the TDMA frame in which another channel's worth of information is to be developed, is serviced at the level 1 priority. That is, the priority of the channel's worth of information is raised in order to assure that the information is transmitted and the integrity of the communications is maintained.

Port Burst Prioritization Mechanism

Figure 14 shows a detailed functional block diagram of the burst prioritization mechanism 74 in conjunction with the SCM 50 and the TBB 54. To gain a better appreciation of the part played by the SCM 50 in the formation of burst lists and the transmission of burst lists, the diagram of the SCM organization in Figure 6 has been redrawn in Figure 13 to incorporate the function of the six respective bytes in each SCM entry as was described in Tables I and II. The outputs labeled port identification (ID) 78, port type 80, and partition address 82 from the SCM 50 will be employed in the discussion of the operation of the burst prioritization mechanism of Figure 14. In addition, the slot counter 70, which is a modulo 420 counter, has a first slot count output 75 which goes from 0 to 419 and accesses the correspondingly numbered 0 through 419 entries of the SCM 50. The slot counter 70 has a second output which is the byte scan count 77, which is incremented every time the slot count 75 reaches 419. The byte scan count goes from 1 to 60 and counts the number of bytes per channel's worth of traffic transferred from a given voice-equivalent port 21 to its corresponding TBB partition 54. These outputs will be connected to the burst prioritization mechanism as will now be explained.

5 The TBB partition addresses from the SCM 50 over line
82 pass through the partition register 102 and into the
address register 104 where they are used to address the
burst priority RAM 100. Partition addresses which are
to be included in a transmit list are transferred from
the address register 104 to the data register 106 and
from there are written into the burst priority RAM 100
where the ordered lists of partition addresses are
formed for use in bursting port traffic to the satel-
10 lite.

15 The organization of the burst priority RAM 100 is shown
in Figure 15. It is divided into two identical regions
to permit bursting from a transmit list in one region
while simultaneously forming a transmit list of the same
type in the other region. Each region contains a
partition chain area 103 and 103' and an initial pointer
area 101 or 101'. The initial pointer area 101, 101'
consists of a fixed location initial pointer section
20 101a and a burst-ordered initial pointer section 101b.
Partition addresses are read from the burst priority RAM
100 during the traffic burst and written into the RAM
register file 122. From there, they are transferred to
the next partition register 124 which is fed to the
25 transmit space signaling buffer 126 for the purpose of
obtaining the destination address for the next TBB
partition to be burst. The next partition register 124
feeds the TBB address register 128 which is used for
addressing the TBB 54 while bursting port traffic over
30 the line 45 to the burst modem interface 36.

Basic Transmit List Formation Sequence

35 Transmit list formation is done in the burst priori-
tization mechanism of Figure 14, in synchronism with
the scanning by the slot counter 70 of the SCM 50.
Transmit lists related to data ports 14, 16 and 18 of a

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specific speed. each require one pass through the SCM 50 for their formation. Transmit lists related to voice ports 20 require two passes through the SCM 50. The basic sequence of steps involved in forming transmit
5 lists in one pass through the SCM 50 is as follows.

1. At the beginning of the scan of the SCM 50, the data register 106 is cleared to 0.
- 10 2. As each entry in the SCM 50 is accessed by the SCM slot count 75, the partition address 82 from that entry is loaded into the partition register 102.
- 15 3. Each partition address is then transferred from the partition register 102 to the address register 104 with a bit called the "last entry" turned on in the address register 104.
- 20 4. A decision is made based on the state of the VAC/DAC bits 85 received from the ports 14, 16, 18 and 20, whether to include this partition address on line 82 in the list being formed. If not, no further action is taken with regard to this partition address. If however the partition is to be
25 included in the list, the contents of the data register 106 is written into the location 103 of the burst priority RAM 100 specified by the partition address in the address register 104, after which the contents of the address register 104
30 are transferred into the data register 106.
- 35 5. Steps 2, 3 and 4 are repeated for each access to the SCM 50 throughout the scan by the SCM slot count 75 from 0 through 419. If a partition address is encountered that causes the burst priority RAM 100 to be written in step 4, then all subsequent transfers to the address register 104 in step 3 will be with the "last entry" bit off.

6. At the end of the scan of the SCM 50 when the SCM slot count 75 has reached a value of 419, the contents of the data register 106 is written into the burst priority RAM 100 in the fixed location initial pointer area 101a, at the appropriate location for the particular list being formed.

As a result of the above sequence, a linked list of partition addresses representing port activity is formed. The list header is contained in the fixed location initial pointer area 101a.

Figure 16 shows a simple example of a transmit list formed as described above. Partition addresses which have satisfied the conditions for inclusion in the list are assumed to have been encountered during the scan of the SCM 50 in the order 4-10-2-6. When partition address 4 appeared in the address register 104, it caused the cleared data register 106 to be stored at location 4 in the partition chain area 103 of the burst priority RAM 100. This entry is not shown in Figure 16 since it is not considered to be part of the transmit list. Partition address 4 was then transferred from the address register 104 into the data register 106 with the "last entry" bit on since no previous partition address had caused the burst priority RAM 100 to be written.

Sometime later, when partition address 10 appeared in the address register 104, it caused the contents of the data register 106, that is the partition address 4 with the "last entry" bit on, to be written into location 10 of the burst priority RAM 100. Partition 10 was then transferred from the address register 104 to the data register 106, but this time the "last entry" bit is off. In the same fashion, partition address 2 caused partition address 10 to be stored in location 2, and partition address 6 caused partition address 2 to be stored in location 6.

At the end of the scan of the SCM 50 when the SCM slot count 75 has the value of 419, the contents of the data register 106, containing the partition address 6 with the "last entry" bit off, is stored in the appropriate
5 fixed address initial pointer location 101a of the burst priority RAM 100. That completes the transmit list formation sequence for this particular list.

If there had been only one partition address which satisfied the conditions for inclusion in the list, it
10 would have been stored in the fixed address initial pointer location 101a with the "last entry" bit on. If there had been no such partition addresses, the cleared data register 106 would have been stored as the initial pointer. This corresponds to a partition address 0 in
15 the TBB 54 which is an invalid partition address and is recognized as representing an empty list.

During bursting of the transmit list, the order of accessing is shown by the arrows in Figure 16. The initial pointer serves as the entry point to the list.
20 Each entry provides the address of a partition in a TBB 54 to be burst as well as the pointer to the next partition address in the list. An entry with the "last entry" bit on signifies that the end of the list has been reached.

25 The elements in the burst prioritization mechanism of Figure 14 which carry out the decision as to whether a particular port is to be enqueued into a particular burst list will now be described. The operation can be more fully appreciated with reference to Figure 17
30 which is a timing diagram for burst list formation and transmission. It will be recalled from the prior discussion of the SCM organization and the operation of the voice ports and digital ports, that each voice port operates at 32 Kbps which produces exactly one channel's
35 worth of 60, eight-bit bytes of information per frame.

The slot counter 70 scans through the SCM 50 at a rate of 60 times per frame, in synchronism with the sampling in the voice ports 20. As long as there is voice activity on a voice port 20 so that the VAC 85 is not on, the burst prioritization mechanism can continuously enqueue 60, eight-bit bytes of information per frame.

In a similar manner, high speed data ports having data rates greater than or equal to 32 Kbps, will be producing at least one channel's worth of 60 eight-bit bytes of data per frame. If the data rate for a particular high speed data port is not an integral multiple of 32 Kbps, it will be recalled that the data port 18 will transmit either N or N-1 channel's worth of information per frame to the digital switch 30 based upon a stored pattern in the data port 18. And that when N-1 channel's worth of information are to be transmitted, the N-th channel's worth of information which is omitted will have substituted for it a DAC bit indication. Thus it can be seen that whenever a particular SCM entry is encountered wherein the port type 80 is indicated as being either voice or high speed data, in the absence of a VAC or DAC indication on line 85, the burst priority RAM 100 can be enabled to enter the partition address for that port into its corresponding burst list.

A different situation is encountered for those data ports which, as was previously described, are low speed, having a data rate which is less than 32 Kbps. These data ports do not develop a channel of information every frame but accumulate a channel's worth of data in the buffer 14' at the data port 14 over a predetermined number of frames and only after that predetermined number of frames will the channel's worth of data be transmitted to the digital switch 30. Thus it is necessary to know in which frame a particular type of low speed data port can be expected to transmit its channel's worth of information to the digital switch 30.

Reference should now be made to the SCM organization shown in Figure 6 and the timing diagram shown in Figure 17 to better understand the burst list formation operation. As was mentioned before in the discussion

5 of the SCM organization, the SCM has 420 entries numbered from 0 through 419, which are accessed by the slot counter 70 over the SCM slot count line 75. Each one of the 60 scans of the SCM slot count 75 through the SCM 50 will enable each consecutive port 21,

10 identified on line 78 from the SCM 50, to transmit one eight-bit byte of information to the partition address in the TBB 54 indicated on line 82 from the SCM 50. At this point there is no defined burst order for the information which is being stored in the TBB 54.

15 However, the relative priority of the various types of information, that is high speed data, low speed data, voice, etc., which is being stored in the TBB, dictates that some order be imposed upon the bursting of this information to the satellite, so that higher priority

20 information is more certain of being successfully transmitted and lower priority information can be sacrificed, if necessary. This is accomplished, starting with the 37th scan of the SCM slot count 75 through the SCM 50, that is, when the byte scan count

25 77 is equal to 37. Beginning with the 37th scan through the SCM 50, the port type indication stored in each entry in the SCM and output over line 80 is examined. Particular scans through the SCM 50 will concentrate on a particular type of port and will pick

30 out those entries in the SCM 50 under examination in that particular scan, and examine those corresponding ports 21 for past and present activity. When voice ports 20 or high speed data ports 18 are being examined, only the past or present activity of that port

35 during the frame will be examined and if activity is indicated, that particular port will have the corresponding TBB partition address enqueued in the burst priority RAM 100. If the particular SCM scan is

examining a low speed data port 14, not only will the past or present activity of that port during the frame be examined, but recognition will be made of the frame count for the present frame to determine whether the data port's transmission pattern can be expected to enable the transmission of a channel's worth of data during this frame. The operation continues until the byte scan count 77 has reached 60 at which time the end of the frame has been reached and the burst prioritization mechanism 74 then prepares the heads of the respective burst lists for read-out during the assigned burst time in the next TDMA frame.

Figure 14 shows the slot counter 70 connected by means of the SCM slot count output 75 to the SCM 50 so as to consecutively address the 420 SCM entries. As an example of burst list formation, assume that the SCM scan count 75 has progressed 41 times through the SCM 50 so that the byte scan count 77 has a value of 41. In accordance with the timing diagram of Figure 17, during the 41st scan, voice ports 20 will be searched for on the port type output line 80 which is connected from the SCM 50 to the enqueue control read-only storage (ROS) 88. The VAC/DAC line 85 connected from the voice port 20 identified on the port ID line 78, is also input to the enqueue control ROS 88. If the VAC line 85 indicates that the port 20 is active, the enqueue control ROS 88 will output on line 94 an enqueue enable signal which is transmitted over line 136 as a write enable signal to the burst priority RAM 100. The corresponding TBB partition address output on line 82 from the SCM 50 is then input to the partition register 102 and will progress through the address register 104 and the data register 106 so as to be enqueued in a burst list being prepared for this type of voice port 20 in the burst priority RAM 100. After the slot counter 70 has counted through 419 on the SCM slot count 75 during this 41st scan for the byte scan count 77, during which

the byte scan count decode ROS 88 has delivered an enabling signal to the burst priority RAM 100, the condition of having reached the end of the 41st scan in the SCM 50 will be indicated over the SCM slot count line 75 to the slot count decode ROS 114. At this juncture, the slot count decode ROS 114 will signal to the list pointer control 112 that the last voice port TBB partition address is to be stored in the burst priority RAM 100 in the fixed location initial pointer address 101a corresponding to this type of voice port, as is indicated by the byte scan count 77 line input to the list pointer control 112. The initial pointer address generated by the list pointer control 112 will be entered through the register file 108 to the address register 104 and the last voice port TBB partition will be stored at that address location in the fixed location initial pointer 101a. That completes the formation of that particular voice port list. If a voice port of that type were active during a portion of the frame but ceased activity or had intermittent activity during the frame, the voice activity memory 96 connected to the enqueue control ROS 88, will have stored the condition that there was activity for that particular voice port at least during some portion of the frame and that will satisfy the condition of port activity during the SCM scan when that type of port is being examined for activity.

A similar operation is carried out for high speed data ports 16 or 18.

When low speed data ports are being examined during the 56th, 57th, 58th or 59th SCM scan as indicated in Figure 17, recognition must be taken of the particular frame count for the present frame since, as is shown in Table III, low speed data ports transmit their channel's worth of information only during certain predetermined frames in a 40 frame period of time. The frame count

is input on line 91 to the low speed data control ROS 90 which also has an input on the line 80' for low speed data port types which comes from the SCM entry for that particular port 14. When the byte scan count 5 77 from the slot counter 70 indicates to the byte scan count decode ROS 86 that the 56th through 59th SCM scan is presently underway, indicating that a particular type of low speed data port is under investigation, then the enqueue control ROS 88 will require that the 10 output from the low speed data control ROS 90 indicate that the desired frame count for the particular port type under investigation, be present before an enqueue enable signal on line 94 will be issued. When this circumstance obtains, then the enqueueing of that 15 particular low speed data port's TBB partition address in the burst priority RAM 100 will be carried out as has been previously described for voice ports 20 and high speed data ports 18.

At the end of the 60th scan through the SCM when the 20 present frame has ended, the burst prioritization mechanism 74 will reorder the initial pointers from the fixed location area 101a into a new order stored in the burst ordered initial pointer area 101b. It will then fetch the highest priority initial pointer from the 25 burst ordered initial pointer list 101b in the burst priority RAM 100 and load it into the RAM register file 122 and from this point on, every 14th SCM update entry slot shown in Figure 6 will be used to access the burst priority RAM 100 to fetch the next list entry for 30 bursting when the timing and acquisition controls 34 signal the burst prioritization mechanism 74 to commence the burst transmission to the satellite.

Voice Port Burst List Formation

35 A more detailed description of the particular operation of the burst prioritization mechanism for carrying out the formation of voice port transmit lists is disclosed

in the copending U. S. patent application (MA9-79-004) entitled "Priority Threaded Message Burst Mechanism for TDMA Communication" by J. A. Alvarez, et al., filed and assigned to the IBM Corporation.

5 Low Speed Data Port Burst List Formation

Data ports 14 operating at 2.4 Kbps, 4.8 Kbps, 9.6 Kbps and 19.2 Kbps do not produce a channel's worth of information every frame, as can be seen from Table III and the previous discussion, and thus do not require
10 transmission to the satellite every frame. Because of this characteristic, efficiency in the use of the assigned satellite bandwidth may be increased by placing these ports in a deferrable mode. Deferrable mode operation is basically as follows:

15 1. The data port 14 transfers a channel's worth of information to the TBB 54 during one of the frames so designated in Table III. If a DAC bit presented by the data port is turned off at any point in this frame, it will remain off until the end of
20 the frame, indicating that some activity was present at the port during the frame.

2. The burst prioritization mechanism enters the data ports' partition address in the appropriate deferrable data transmit list in the burst priority
25 RAM 100 if the DAC bit presented by the data port is off.

3. In the following frame the port retransfers the same channel's worth of information to the TBB 54, thus providing copies of the channel in both the A
30 part of the TBB and the B part of the TBB, as was described above. An exception to this occurs every fifth frame for the 19.2 Kbps ports which transfer a new channel to the TBB 54 rather than a repeat of the channel transferred in the previous
35 frame.

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4. In this following frame also, the burst prioritization mechanism begins to use, at low priority, the transmit list formed in the previous frame for transmission to the satellite from the TBB loaded in the previous frame.
5
5. In all subsequent frames, until the last frame involving the transfer of a new channel to the TBB 54, the data port 14 prevents the TBB 54 from being written into at its corresponding partition address and the burst prioritization mechanism continues using the same transmit list at low priority.
10
6. During the next frame in which the data port 14 transfers a new channel of information to the corresponding partition address in the TBB 54, the burst prioritization mechanism elevates the old transmit list containing the remaining portion of the deferred data ports which have not yet been transmitted, to a higher priority, bursting from the opposite side of the TBB 54 to that side which is being loaded by the data port 14.
15
20
7. At the SCC 22 at the receiving earth station, the receiving data port 14 must be capable of handling the channel's worth of information whether it is transmitted at the earliest opportunity or at the latest. The receiving data port 14 accomplishes this by holding the channel's worth of information in a buffer 14" at the time of its receipt until the occurrence of the frame after the latest one possible, at which time it starts unloading the buffer.
25
30

The dynamically variable priority feature for the low speed data ports is carried out by the elements shown in the detailed diagram of Figure 14. In particular,

the low speed data priority ROS 120 has as an input, the frame count 91 and the port type 81'. After burst list formation has taken place during a particular frame and the 60th SCM scan has been completed, the fixed location
5 initial pointers in section 101a of the burst priority RAM 100 are updated based on the traffic burst in the previous frame, under the control of the list pointer control 112. As each deferred data port list is reviewed in this updating operation, the low speed data
10 priority ROS 120 compares the frame count 91 to the latest frame during which the deferred must be burst before it is lost. If that latest frame has occurred, then the relative priority of the low speed data port list under examination is increased so as to be equivalent to the high speed data port priority and that list
15 will be placed in the burst ordered initial pointer area 101b just behind the high speed data list for bursting during the next frame.

In particular, the 2.4K deferrable data transmit list is
20 formed during the 56th SCM scan at each frame in which 2.4K data ports produce their channels. Entries in this list are partition addresses associated with the SCM entries wherein the data port type is 2.4K deferrable data and the internodal bit is on and the DAC bit
25 presented by the port during the 56th SCM scan is off.

During the 60th and last SCM scan of each of these frames, a bit in the port activity memory 96 is turned on for each 2.4K data port presenting a DAC bit off but which was not included in the list formed in the 56th
30 SCM scan. These bits then identify those 2.4K partitions in the TBB 54 containing information that should be transmitted to the satellite, but for which the DAC-off activity was not detected until after the 56th byte of the channel. These partition addresses
35 are included in a transmit list formed during the 56th

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SCM scan of the following frame, called the 2.4K residual list. It is formed in the same manner as the 2.4K primary list except the bit in the port activity memory 96 is used instead of the DAC bit from the port 14.

5

4.8 Kbps deferrable data transmit lists are formed in a fashion identical to that for the 2.4K lists except that the 57th SCM scan is used to form the lists. Thus the 4.8K residual list represents channels in which the DAC-off activity was not detected until after the 57th byte.

10

9.6 Kbps deferrable data transmit lists are formed in a fashion identical to that for the 2.4K list except that the 58th SCM scan is used to form the list. Thus the 9.6K residual list represents channels in which the DAC-off activity was not detected until after the 58th byte.

15

19.2K deferrable data transmit lists are formed in each of the frames 0 and 2 in Table III. The list formed in frame 0 is used at low priority in frame 1 and at high priority in frame 2. The list formed in frame 2 is used at low priority in frame 3 and at high priority in frame 4.

20

The 59th SCM scan is used to form those lists of partition addresses wherein the data port type is 19.2K deferrable data and the internodal bit is on, and the DAC bit presented by the data port is off. Ports not indicating DAC-off until the 60th SCM scan are flagged in the port activity memory 96 and included in the non-deferrable data transmit list in the following frame, since no deferring will be possible for these ports.

25

30

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Similarly, in frame 4 of Table III, the channels produced by the 19.2K ports are not deferrable since a new channel is produced again in frame 5. Thus, in frame 4, a 19.2K deferrable data transmit list is not formed but rather, 19.2K ports indicating DAC-off for the 60th SCM scan are entered into the non-deferrable data transmit list along with the ports defined as non-deferrable or high speed data ports in the SCM.

High speed or non-deferrable data transmit lists are formed in the 60th and last SCM scan of each frame. Partition addresses associated with SCM entries wherein the port type is non-deferrable and the internodal bit is on, and the DAC bit presented by the port was off any time during the frame, are always included in this list. In addition, 19.2K partition addresses for which deferring is impossible are included in this list as discussed above.

Traffic Bursting from Transmit Lists

The following sequence of operations is performed by the burst prioritization mechanism each frame. The order given below is that actually used, starting at the beginning of the frame. The first two operations take place during the first 10-1/2 channels of the frame during which no traffic bursting may occur.

1. Update fixed location initial pointers 101a based on traffic bursts in the previous frame under the control of the pointer control 112.
2. Order initial pointers by priority in burst ordered initial pointer lists 101b for traffic bursting in current frame under the control of the pointer control 112 and the low speed data priority ROS 120.

3. Count freeze-outs based on traffic bursting in previous frame.

Supply partition addresses from the burst priority RAM 100 under the control of the pointer control 112, as
5 initiated by the request on line 138 from the timing and acquisition mechanism 34 to burst the next channel partition from the TBB 54. This initiates the bursting of traffic using the burst ordered initial pointers and their associated transmit lists in the burst priority
10 RAM 100.

Each of these operations is discussed below, but in a different order than given for reasons of clarity.

The burst ordering of initial pointers occurs at the beginning of each frame, the set of initial pointers
15 existing in the fixed location initial pointer area 101a of the burst priority RAM 100 which represents the transmit list which should be considered for use in bursting in the current frame. These initial pointers are examined for validity, and if valid, placed in the
20 burst ordered initial pointer list 101b, according to their respective priorities in the frame, along with an identification of the initial pointer. An invalid initial pointer which is all zeros, is stored as the last entry in this list.

25 The ordering of which the initial pointers are examined and placed in the burst ordered initial pointer list 101b is as follows:

1. Non-deferrable data
2. Deferrable data when no longer deferrable
- 30 3. High priority voice

4. Low priority voice

5. Deferrable data when deferrable

The deferrable data initial pointers are examined in the order of 19.2K, 9.6K, 4.8K and 4.2K. The primary list
5 is examined before the residual list for each respective speed.

Traffic Bursting

In preparation for traffic bursting, the burst prioritization mechanism 74 fetches the highest priority
10 initial pointer from the burst ordered initial pointer list 101b under control of the pointer control 112 and the register file 108, and loads the pointer in the address register 104. When the timing and acquisition mechanism 34 transmits a signal over the line 138
15 requesting the burst of the first channel partition from the TBB 54, the pointer control 112 responds by executing an access to the burst priority RAM 100 on every 14th SCM slot as determined by the slot count decode ROS 114. This corresponds to the location of the update
20 slots as is seen in Figure 6 for the SCM organization. This access fetches the next list entry from the burst priority RAM 100 for bursting and loads that list entry into the RAM register file 122. Two locations in the RAM register file 122 are used for this purpose with one
25 holding the entry used to access the list and the other being loaded with the entry thus accessed. The roles of these file locations reverse as each entry is used for bursting.

During traffic bursting, the timing and acquisition
30 mechanism 34 repeatedly issues a next partition request on line 138 to the burst prioritization mechanism 74. Each "next partition request" causes the appropriate RAM register file 122 location to be loaded into the

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next partition register 124 as well as a reversal of the roles of the RAM register file 122 locations. Thus, .. during the next SCM update slot, which is approximately 8 microseconds after the previous SCM update slot, the
5 next element in the partition address list will be fetched and loaded into the RAM register file 122 in preparation for being transferred to the next partition register 124 when the next partition address is requested. The next partition address should be requested
10 approximately 12 microseconds after the previous address, and it is therefore seen that the SCM scanning operation passes through SCM update entry points at a faster rate than the rate at which requests are received from the timing and acquisition area 34 for new TBB
15 partitions to be transmitted.

When an entry is encountered in the burst priority RAM 100 having the "last entry" bit on, that entry is not used for accessing a next entry, but rather the next initial pointer in the burst ordered initial pointer
20 list 101b is accessed. When an invalid initial pointer is encountered in the next partition register 124, as will occur when the transmit lists have been exhausted in the burst priority RAM 100, the next partition register 124 is locked in that state for the remainder
25 of the frame. The burst control area in the timing and acquisition mechanism 34, in turn, causes no channels to be burst when it is presented with an invalid partition address. -

At the end of each frame, the partition address in the
30 RAM register file 122 that would have been used next for bursting, had the bursting continued, is stored as the new fixed location initial pointer in area 101a for the transmit list in use when the bursting stopped. Invalid partition addresses are stored as the fixed
35 location initial pointers in area 101a for the transmit lists which were exhausted during the traffic burst.

Description of the List Pointer Control

A more complete understanding of the operation of manipulating the list pointers during the burst list formation stage, during the burst list reordering stage and during the burst list transmission stage can be had by referring to the copending U. S. patent application (MA9-79-005) entitled "Dynamically Variable Priority, Variable Position Channels in a TDMA Burst" by J. A. Alvarez, et al., filed and assigned to the IBM Corporation in which is described a detailed functional block diagram of the list pointer control 112.

Overview of the Mechanism for Synchronization of Data Ports

The SCC 22 is capable of interfacing with local, terrestrial data sources via the data ports 14, 16 and 18. As was previously mentioned, the data ports in the SCC can be conveniently packaged with either one or two data ports per digital data processing unit (DDPU) 15, as is indicated in Table IV. The control and data interface protocol for each type of data port is referred to in Table IV.

TABLE IV

<u>Type</u> <u>(Label)</u>	<u>Data Rate</u> <u>Kbps</u>	<u>Modularity</u> <u>Ports/DDPU</u>	<u>Interface</u>
1 (14)	2.4, 4.8, 9.6, 19.2	2	RS-232-C (EIA)
2 (16)	56, 112, 224	2	V.35 (CCITT)
3 (18)	1,344 and 1,544	1	Bell 306

A functional block diagram of a DDPU 15 is shown in Figure 18. Each DDPU 15 or port 14, 16 or 18 provides interface circuitry and controls 200 to accommodate the interface as specified in Table IV. The elastic buffer
5 202 manages data buffer read and write pointers in a manner to compensate for the differences between the external interface timing and the internal SCC timing. A minimum separation is maintained between these two pointers to compensate for the worst case asynchronous
10 variation between the rates at which information enters and leaves the elastic buffer 202. A forward error correction code (FEC) mechanism 206 can apply FEC selectively to data ports under control of the SCP 32. For example, for low speed data ports 14 and medium
15 speed data ports 16 having speeds of 224 Kbps or less, FEC can be applied centrally by the encoder 58 in the digital switch 30, thereby allowing the use of shared FEC circuitry. In that case, a quadratic residue code (17,19) shortened to QR (16,18) can be used, for example.
20 For high speed data ports 18 having speeds above 224 Kbps, for example, a (32,28) convolution code can be used. For the high speed case, FEC can be applied on transmission and data corrected on reception in the DDPU 15. A data activity compression (DAC) mechanism 204 is
25 provided for each port within a DDPU 15. DAC is analogous to VAC, as was described above, since information is not transmitted if each byte in a frame is identical to the last byte transmitted in a previous frame. When the destination SCC fails to receive a channel of
30 information as expected, it repeats the last byte previously received for the duration of the channel. This frees the channel's time slot in the transmission burst for use by another port at the transmitting station. The receiving station's data port must be able
35 to recognize that the DAC operation has taken place so that it can replicate the last byte of data received in the last transmitted channel for the intended destination data port.

This problem is complicated by data ports having a data rate which is a non-integral multiple of the basic data rate for the transmission of one channel of information per TDMA frame. For example, in a TDMA system where the transmission of one channel (60 bytes) of information per TDMA frame (every 15 milliseconds) is equivalent to a 32 Kbps data rate, if a local data port services a data source having a 48 Kbps data rate, the data source is operating at 1.5 times the basic data rate for the transmitting station. In accordance with the invention, to accommodate the 48 Kbps data port, the transmitting station transmits two channels every even numbered frame and one channel every odd numbered frame. This technique is implemented by the use of a pattern generator in the transmitting station which controls the transmission of two channels of information on even frames and one channel of information on odd frames, giving a net data transmission rate of 48 Kbps, as desired.

However the use of a repetitive pattern of channels in succeeding frames creates another problem for the receiving station as to how to distinguish between those TDMA frames wherein fewer than the maximum number of expected channels is to be received, from a situation where no information has been sent by the transmitting station because of the DAC operation. This problem is addressed and solved by the subject invention, by employing a synchronizing signal in the form of a special reference burst sent by the reference station in the TDMA network once every 40 TDMA frames, to all participating stations in the network. This special reference burst synchronizes a local data port clock in every earth station participating in the network. Each data port has a pattern generator which is connected to the synchronizing mechanism, for establishing a pattern for a particular data rate type of data port, which pattern is uniformly synchronous throughout the satellite communication system. Corresponding pattern generators for that particular pattern type are in synchronous operation for every data port in the system.

A receive burst buffer in every receiving station accepts the incoming channels of information and, through a digital switching mechanism, directs them to the intended data port. Each data port has a receive
5 RAM which is one byte wide and 256 bytes long, thereby capable of storing four channels' worth of information. When the receive burst buffer (RBB) receives a full channel of information (60 bytes), the RBB sends consecutive bytes of information from that channel to the
10 data port, for storage at a location in the receive RAM indicated by a write pointer. The receive RAM is operated as a wrap-around memory. A read pointer points to the location in the receive memory where one byte of data is ready to be transmitted from the data port to
15 the local data user. The write pointer is indexed in synchronism with the system synchronized pattern generator. The read pointer is indexed in synchronism with an external clock provided by the local data user. It can be seen that the distance between the write pointer and the read pointer varies with the relative rates of
20 reception from the satellite and retransmission to the local data user, so that the receive RAM can be viewed as an elastic buffer in the data port. The location in the receive memory accessed by the read pointer is
25 output to an eight-bit wide shift register to enable serialization of the byte of information for retransmission to the local data user.

Each byte of data received from the RBB by the data port is stored in the receive memory at the position indicated by the write pointer, along with a DAC bit position.
30 The DAC bit will be "off" because data has actually been received by the receiving station as receive burst buffer. As the read pointer accesses each byte of information in the receive memory, it transfers that
35 byte of information to the output shift register only if the DAC bit is in its "off" state. Whenever a byte of information stored in the receive memory is transferred

by the read pointer to the output shift register, that byte is rewritten into the receive memory at the same location with the DAC bit turned to the "on" state. Later, if the read pointer ever accesses a byte in the receive memory having the DAC field in its "on" state, then no alteration is made to the contents of the one byte wide output shift register, so that the contents remain the same as the last byte received from the last frame.

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10 During the course of transmitting 48 Kbps data stored from the transmitting station to the receiving station, a consecutive pair of channels of data (60 bytes each) can have each of the bytes in the second occurring channel identical to the last byte in the first occurring channel. This is the circumstance which is compared for in the data port at the transmitting station and which satisfies the DAC requirement. Assume that the circumstance occurs in a TDMA frame where ordinarily two channels of information for the 48 Kbps data port would have been sent. The data port transmits the first channel of information but omits transmitting the second channel of information. The transmitting station allocates a time slot of only one channel during this TDMA frame, instead of the expected two channel time slot. A single channel of information is transmitted via the satellite transponder and is received at the receiving station and stored in the receive burst buffer. The synchronized pattern generator in the receive station has been synchronized so as to operate in step with the pattern generator at the data port in the transmitting station. Thus as the bytes from the first channel received in the receive burst buffer are consecutively passed to the data port in the receive station, they are stored at consecutive locations in the receive memory pointed to by the write pointer, as usual. However as the last of the bytes in the first channel are passed to the data port, the synchronous

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pattern generator detects that there is no second channel stored in the receive burst buffer, as expected. The write pointer for the receive memory is continuously indexed as during normal operation, but no information
5 is written into the byte field pointed to in the receive memory. However, the DAC bit field is written with the "on" state for each of the 60 null bytes written in the receive memory, corresponding to the second channel whose transmission was omitted by the DAC operation.

10 As the wrap-around receive memory is indexed by the rhythm established by the synchronized pattern generator, the read pointer points to the first null byte position and detects that the DAC bit is in its "on" state. Thus for this null byte and all of the other 59
15 succeeding null bytes stored in the receive RAM, the eight-bit wide output shift register does not have its contents changed. Thus a block of 60 bytes of data, with each byte identical to the last received byte in the preceding frame, is output to the local data user at
20 the external clock rate.

By synchronizing the transmission and reception pattern generators for all data ports operating at the same data rate throughout the entire TDMA system, a necessity for bit stuffing to accommodate non-integral multiple data
25 rate data ports is eliminated and yet data activity compression operations can be carried out.

Overview of the Signal Path From a Transmitting Data Port to a Receiving Data Port Via the Satellite Transponder

Figure 19 is a functional block diagram showing the
30 signal path from a transmitting data port X at station 1 to a receiving data port Y at station 2 via the satellite transponder 5. Data is input to the transmit RAM 214 from the input 194 shown in Figure 18, through the input registers 195 and 196 shown in Figure 25. The

transmit RAM 214 carries out the elastic buffering and data buffering functions for the input data, as will be described later. Data is read out of the transmit RAM 214 into the transmit register 216 under the control of the transmit pattern generator 224, shown in greater detail in Figure 20. Each byte of data from the transmit RAM 214 is sequentially passed from the transmit register 216 to the port register 220 and the data in registers 216 and 220 are compared in a comparator 218 to establish whether the DAC bit on output 85 is to be a zero if they are not equal or is to be a one if they are equal. A DAC bit for each byte of data read from the transmit RAM 214 is output over line 85 to the enqueue control ROS 88, as previously described. The corresponding byte of data in register 216 is output over line 44a to the transmit burst buffer 54. The SCM slot in the SCM 50 which has selected over line 78, the transmit pattern generator 224 of the data port X, also contains the TBB address on line 82 for the particular byte of data output on line 44a is to be loaded in the TBB 54, as previously described. The port activity memory 96 has as many one-bit storage positions as there are separate SCM slots in the SCM 50 and those one-bit positions in the port activity memory 96 are accessed in the same sequential manner and simultaneously with the accessing of the slots in the SCM 50 by the slot count 75. The enqueue control ROS 88 has an output 131 to the port activity memory 96 which resets all of the bits in the port activity memory 96 at the beginning of each frame to a DAC value of one. During each of the 60 SCM scans through the SCM 50, the enqueue control ROS 88 simultaneously accesses the corresponding bit location in the port activity memory 96 for each SCM slot and sets any one-bit location in the port activity memory 96 to a DAC value of zero indicating activity, when the corresponding DAC bit on the line 85 from the comparator 218 in the data port 15 being selected over line 78 by the SCM 50, indicates a zero value. That zero value

stored in the correspondingly accessed location of the port activity memory 96 is never again reset to the no-activity value of one during the rest of the frame. In this manner, at the beginning of a particular frame, if the last byte of data from the preceding frame, which is stored in the register 220, is equal to the first byte of data for the data port 15 in the present frame, stored in register 216, and is equal to all of the other 60xN (where N is an integer) stored in the transmit RAM 214 for the present frame, then the comparator 218 will issue DAC bits having a value of one on line 85 for all of the bytes transferred on line 44a to the TBB 54. This will cause the enqueue control ROS 88, which had reset the corresponding one-bit slot of the port activity memory 96 to a no-activity value of one at the beginning of the present frame, to never set that corresponding one-bit value to zero during the entire present frame.

As was previously described, the burst priority mechanism 74 compiles threaded lists of each category of data ports during each TDMA frame in preparation for bursting during the next frame. As was previously described, during a particular byte scan through the SCM 50, for example the 60th scan where the 56 Kbps data ports are enqueued, as the slot count 75 increases accessing consecutive SCM slots in the SCM 50, a particular SCM slot for a 56 Kbps data port will be encountered in the SCM 50 and the corresponding one-bit activity indication in the port activity memory 96 will be output to the enqueue control ROS 88. If that activity indication in the port activity memory 96 shows that the particular data port has been DACed, that is that all the bytes of data in the present frame are identical to the last byte in the preceding frame for this data port, then the enqueue control ROS 88 will not transmit an enabling signal over line 94 to the burst priority mechanism 74 and thus the TBB address on line 82 from the SCM slot accessed in the SCM 50 will not be enqueued for transmission during the next frame.

On the other hand, if any byte accessed from the transmit RAM 214 and loaded into the register 216 is not identical to the next preceding byte of data in the register 220, the comparator 218 will output a DAC bit value of zero on line 85 to the enqueue control ROS 88. The enqueue control ROS 88 will then issue a signal over line 131 to the correspondingly accessed one-bit location in the port activity memory 96, setting that location to a zero value indicating that the corresponding SCM slot in the SCM 50 associated with the data port being selected on line 78, does have port activity and thus that the TBB partition associated with the TBB address on line 82 from that SCM slot will be enqueued in the burst priority mechanism 74 for bursting during the next TDMA frame.

This DAC operation can be more fully appreciated with reference to Table V which shows the operation of the data port and digital switch for a 32 Kbps data rate. The 32 Kbps data rate of the data port 15 is identical to the basic data rate of one 60 byte channel of eight-bit bytes each TDMA frame of 15 milliseconds duration. This is the minimum continuous data transmission speed for the digital switch 30 connected to the data port 15 and serves as the simplest illustration of the DAC operation. Table V shows transmit frames 1 through 4 during each of which 60 bytes of data are accumulated in the transmit RAM 214 of the transmitting data port 15. The pattern generator 224 enables over line 227 a transfer of one byte of data for each of the 60 SCM scans in a frame, to register 216. Each of these 60 bytes of data is sequentially transmitted during each of the corresponding, succeeding SCM scans, over line 44a to the TBB 54.

The A side of the TBB 54 shown in Figure 19 has its partitions shown as horizontal rows of 60 bytes each, the rows being organized so that corresponding byte

locations in succeeding rows are vertically juxtaposed as in a matrix. To facilitate describing the storage pattern for the TBB 54, the byte locations in the TBB will be referred to in conventional matrix notation as is shown in Figure 19. The byte locations for the first horizontal row will be referred to as matrix elements $a_{1,1}; a_{1,2}; \dots; a_{1,60}$. The second horizontal row in the TBB 54 will have its byte locations respectively juxtaposed beneath the corresponding byte locations in the first row and will be referred to as $a_{2,1}; a_{2,2}; \dots; a_{2,60}$. In the preferred embodiment, the TBB 54 has 384 partitions of 60 bytes each and therefore the last row in the A side of the TBB 54 would have 60 byte locations, each juxtaposed with the corresponding 60 byte locations in the preceding partitions and referred to as $a_{384,1}; a_{384,2}; \dots; a_{384,60}$.

During each scan of the SCM 50 by the slot count 75, when the SCM slot corresponding to the data port X is encountered, the TBB partition address output over line 82 from the SCM 50 accesses the horizontal row partition in the TBB 54 corresponding to the data port X identified on the port select line 78. The particular byte location within the horizontal partition row accessed over line 82, is designated by the byte scan count 77 which is input to the TBB 54 and indexes the byte locations 1 through 60 corresponding to the byte scan count 77. Thus it is seen that for a 32 Kbps data port as is used in this example, the 60 bytes of data transmitted from the data port over line 44a to the TBB 54 will be loaded in a single row partition from location $a_{1,1}$ through $a_{1,60}$, for example.

During each SCM scan of the SCM 50, as the SCM slot corresponding to the data port X is encountered in the SCM 50, the data port X is selected over line 78 from the SCM 50 with a signal which is input to the transmit pattern generator 224. The enabling signal from the

pattern generator 224 over line 227 to the register 216 accesses one of the 60 bytes of data stored in transmit RAM 214 and causes the comparator 218 to compare that accessed byte of data in register 216 with the next
5 preceding byte of data in register 220 accessed from the transmit RAM 214. The comparator 218 then outputs the appropriate DAC bit on line 85 to the enqueue control ROS 88, as was previously described. During the 60th scan of the SCM 50, all 32 Kbps data ports will have
10 their TBB partition addresses output on line 82 from the SCM's 50, enqueued by the burst priority mechanism 74 if the cumulative DAC bit in the port activity memory 96 indicates there is activity for that port.

In the following TDMA frame, the burst priority mechanism 74 accesses selected ones of the horizontal row of
15 partitions in the TBB 54 based upon the prioritized threaded lists of TBB partition addresses compiled in the preceding frame, as has been previously described. When the burst priority mechanism 74 accesses the TBB 54
20 for bursting, the entire row partition $a_{i,1}$ through $a_{i,60}$ is burst out over the output line 45 to the transmit time division switch where a 32 bit destination address is appended to the 60 byte channel's worth of data and is transmitted via the burst modem 24 to the
25 satellite transponder 5, as has been previously described. This transmit operation is summarized in Table V for a 32 Kbps data port where, in transmit frame number 1, there is at least one DAC bit indicating non-replication and therefore the cumulative DAC bit in the
30 port activity memory indicates activity and therefore the corresponding TBB partition is enqueued and transmitted.

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TABLE V

32 Kbps

Transmit Frame	1	2	3	4
Bytes Accumulated at Port	60	60	60	60
Transmit Pattern Generator	1	1	1	1
Channels Output from Port to Digital Switch	$A_1 \dots A_{60}$	$A_{60} \dots A_{60}$	$A_{60} A_{60} B_3 \dots B_{58}$	$C_1 C_2 C_2 C_3 \dots C_{59}$
DAC Bits (1=no activity)	0.....0	1.....1	1 1 0 ... 0	0 0 1 0 ... 0
PAM Bit (1=no activity)	0	1	1 \longrightarrow 0	0
TBB-A	$A_1 \dots A_{60}$		$A_{60} A_{60} B_3 \dots B_{58}$	
TBB-B		$A_{60} \dots A_{60}$		$C_1 C_2 C_2 C_3 \dots C_{59}$
Enqueue	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Transmit	TBB-A	No	TBB-A	TBB-B
Receive Frame	1	2	3	4
Receiver RBB-A	$A_1 \dots A_{60}$		$A_{60} A_{60} B_3 \dots B_{58}$	
Receive RBB-B		Empty		$C_1 C_2 C_2 C_3 \dots C_{59}$
RBB Loaded Bit	0	1	0	0
Receive Pattern Generator	1	1	1	1
Receive Data Port	$A_1 \dots A_{60}$	$A_{60} \dots A_{60}$	$A_{60} A_{60} B_3 \dots B_{58}$	$C_1 C_2 C_2 C_3 \dots C_{59}$

The second transmit frame in Table V illustrates the operation when a 60 byte channel output from the data port X to the digital switch 30 has each byte equal to the last byte in the preceding frame 1. In this circumstance, all of the DAC bits produced by the comparator 218 are equal to one, causing the enqueue control ROS 88 to maintain a cumulative value of one in the corresponding one-bit position of the port activity memory 96, indicating complete replication by all of the 60 bytes in the present frame, of the last transmitted byte in the preceding frame. Thus, during frame 2, when the burst priority mechanism 74 compiles the list of 32 Kbps data ports to be transmitted during the next frame, the indication of no activity stored in the port activity memory 96 for the data port X will cause the enqueue control ROS 88 to omit transmitting an enabling signal over line 94 to the burst priority mechanism 74, so that the corresponding TBB partition address on line 82 for the data port X will not be included in the list of 32 Kbps data ports to be transmitted during the next frame. This is illustrated by frame number 2 in Table V.

The transmit frames 3 and 4 in Table V illustrate the circumstance that there is some replication of the bytes in the frame to the last byte in the preceding frame but that whenever a non-replicating byte is encountered in the frame, the cumulative activity value stored in the port activity memory 96 corresponding to the data port will show activity, thereby causing the 60 byte channel produced during that frame to be enqueued in the burst priority mechanism 74 for transmission in the next frame.

Transmission operations for the data port 15 and digital switch 30 are synchronized to the instant the frame reference burst from the reference station 3 is transponded from the satellite 5. The local transmit frame synchronization pulse on line 91 is locally timed at the

local SCC station 1 to occur at the instant in time so that a pulse transmitted from station 1 would arrive at the satellite transponder 5 simultaneously with the frame reference burst from the reference station 3. The actual instant of transmission of bursts from the local station 1 are delayed with respect to the instant of the transmit frame synchronization pulse at the local station 1 by a duration specified by the position in the TDMA frame assigned to the local station for its burst, as has been previously discussed with reference to Figure 2. The receive frame begins at an instant called the receive frame synchronization time which is signaled on line 93 at each local station. The receive frame synchronization pulse occurs at an instant which is delayed with respect to the transmit frame synchronization pulse at a local station by a duration equal to the round trip path delay between the transmission and reception of a given signal by the local station. Since all of the SCCs in the TDMA network have their receive frame synchronization pulses synchronized with respect to the instant of reception of the frame reference burst transmitted from the reference station 3 through the satellite transponder 5, if SCCs 1, 2 and 3 were to transmit an integral number of channels to a fourth SCC during the transmit frame 0, that same number of channels will be received by the fourth SCC on the receive frame 0. This operation is carried out by the timing and acquisition mechanism 34 connected in the SCC 22 as is shown in Figure 3.

The TDMA burst transmitted from station 1 and transponded through the satellite 5 is received at station 2 where the destination address is decoded in the receive address interpretation mechanism 60 to determine whether the associated 60 byte channel of traffic information is intended for station 2. If the channel of traffic information is intended for the local station, it is passed through the elastic buffer 62 to the receive

burst buffer (RBB) 64 and loaded into either the A side or the B side of the RBB 64 depending upon whether the frame during which the burst was received was odd or even.

5 The RBB 64 shown in Figure 19 is organized in the same manner as the organization of the TBB 54, as previously described. Each horizontal row partition in the RBB 64 is loaded with a channel partition's worth of the 60
10 bytes of data transmitted from a 60 byte channel partition in the TBB 54 at station 1. Prior to the commencement of data transmission from station 1 to station 2, the satellite communications processor 32 at station 1 initiated the call to station 2 by communicating with the satellite communications processor 32 at station 2,
15 transmitting the intended destination data port Y at station 2. The satellite communications processor 32 at station 2 responded by selecting a particular channel partition in the RBB 64 in station 2 which would be associated with the destination data port Y at station 2
20 for the duration of the call. The identity of the selected partition in the RBB 64 was transmitted by the satellite communications processor 32 at station 2 to the satellite communications processor 32 at station 1. The SCP 32 at station 1 then defines the destination
25 address which was to be stored in the transmit space signaling buffer 126 at station 1 as the identity of the receiving station 2 and the identity of the partition in the RBB 64 in station 2 corresponding to the data port Y at station 2. Thus, as has been previously described,
30 when the burst priority mechanism 74 at station 1 accesses the TBB 54 during TDMA bursting in a frame, the partition address is also transferred over line 123 to the transmit space signaling buffer so that the correct destination address can be appended to the corresponding
35 partition in the TBB 54 which is being transmitted from station 1 to station 2.

Thus, during every TDMA frame, the 32 Kbps data port X at the transmitting station 1 has a channel partition's worth of information stored in a horizontal row partition of the TBB 54 which can be appended to the destination address for the station 2 and transmitted in the station 1's TDMA burst for that frame. During the corresponding receive frame at station 2, all of the channels of information whose destination addresses indicate that station 2 is the intended recipient, are loaded in the horizontal row channel partitions in the RBB 64 which are designated by the corresponding destination addresses. When the call was initially being set up by the satellite communications processor 32 in station 2, an SCM slot was selected in the SCM 50, into which was written the RBB partition address for the horizontal row partition which was to receive the channels of information during this call, and the identity of the data port Y. During the receive frame following that during which the channel partitions are loaded in the A side of the RBB 64, the A side of the RBB 64 is accessed by the SCM 50 in the same manner as the TBB 54 for that station. The local slot count 75' at station 2 is derived from the local transmit frame synchronization pulse at station 2 in the same manner as is the slot count 75 derived from the transmit frame synchronization pulse in station 1. Similarly, the byte scan count 77' in station 2 corresponds to the local timing in station 2 in the same manner as does the byte scan count 77 in station 1, as previously discussed. During each byte scan count 77', the SCM 50 in station 2 sequentially accesses the SCM slots and each time it encounters the SCM slot corresponding to the data port Y, the corresponding RBB partition address is output on line 82 to the A side of the RBB 64, reading out the next byte of data in the accessed channel partition, corresponding to the value of the byte scan count 77', sequentially indexing from location $a_{j,1}$ through $a_{j,60}$. In this manner, the 60 bytes of data are transferred

over line 44b to the data port Y during the receive frame following the frame in which the data was loaded into the RBB 64 from the received TDMA burst.

Whenever data is loaded into a particular horizontal row partition in the RBB 64, a bit is turned on in the RBB load memory 266 indicating that information has in fact been received in the corresponding RBB partition. As each byte of data in a horizontal row partition in the RBB 64 is read out on line 44b to the data port, a corresponding bit from the RBB load memory 226 is transferred over line 208 to the data port and is located as the DAC indication in the register 230 in association with the byte of data also loaded in the register 230. If data is present in the RBB partition accessed by the SCM slot, then the RBB load bit on line 208 will be a zero indicating that data has in fact been received. If there is no data in the RBB partition accessed by the SCM slot corresponding to the data port Y, then when that slot is accessed in the SCM 50 during each scan of the slot count 75', the RBB load memory 226 will output a binary 1 on line 208 indicating this condition. This DAC bit is then sequentially loaded in the receive RAM 232 and will serve to indicate to the DAC logic 234 that the last received byte of data during the last receive frame for the accessed RBB partition, must be replicated and output on the output line 241 for the data port Y. This operation is shown in Table V. It is seen that during receive frame 1, the channel's worth of information transmitted from station 1 during transmit frame 1 is received in the A side of the RBB 64 at station 2 and the RBB loaded bit corresponding to that partition is indicated as a zero indicating the partition is loaded. All 60 bytes of data are then sequentially loaded into the receive RAM 232 and output over the output line 241.

During receive frame 2 of Table V, the DACed channel of information which was not transmitted from station 1 results in there being an empty partition in the RBB 64 during receive frame 2 at station 2. The RBB load memory 226 then has a binary 1 output on line 208 which causes the DAC bit to be turned on for 60 byte positions in the receive RAM 232. This causes the DAC logic 234 to replicate the last byte in the last partition location $a_{j,60}$ for 60 times and output the 60 replicated bytes on the output line 241. In this manner, the desired replicated channel's worth of data is produced at the receiving data port Y without having consumed the bandwidth required for its transmission through the satellite transponder 5.

Receive frames 3 and 4 in Table V are handled in a manner similar to that for receive frame 1. The functional block diagram for the receive part of the data port is shown in Figure 27. The operation of the receive portion of the data port is under the control of the receive pattern generator 244 which is shown in greater detail in Figure 21.

Overview of Pattern Generator Operation

For data rates which are not multiples of the basic 32 Kbps data rate of the digital switch, the transmit pattern generator 224, shown in greater detail in Figure 20, and the receive pattern generator 244, shown in greater detail in Figure 21, are synchronized with one another through the transmit frame sync pulse and the receive frame sync pulse, so that channels of data can be periodically omitted from transmission in order to equalize the effective transmission rate of the SCC to that of the data source.

This operation can be illustrated with reference to Table VI which shows the operation of the pattern generators, in conjunction with the DACing logic, to create data patterns which are 2.4 Kbps, 4.8 Kbps, 9.6
5 Kbps, 19.2 Kbps, 56 Kbps, 112 Kbps, and 224 Kbps.

It should be noted that the 2.4 Kbps pattern repeats every 40 frames whereas the 224 Kbps pattern is a constant seven channels per frame.

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TABLE VI

TRANSMISSION PATTERN CYCLE
IN FRAMES/CHANNEL \leq 19.2 Kbps
IN CHANNELS/FRAME \leq 56 Kbps

DATA RATE

POINTER OFFSET
(BYTES)

2400 bps	14-13-13	57
4800 bps	7-7-6	54
9600 bps	4-3-3	48
19200 bps	2-2-1	36
56.0 Kbps	1-2-2-2	15
112.0 Kbps	3-4	30
224.0 Kbps	7	0
1.344 mbps*	48	48
1.344 mbps**	42	0
1.544 mbps*	55-55-55-55-55-56	52
1.544 mbps**	48-48-48-49	45

LOW SPEED

OFFSET=60[(Data Rate bytes) NF-RF]F

Frame

NF = Maximum number of frames before buffer full

F = Number of times NF occurs per pattern cycle

RF = Number of bytes read by Digital SW at Buffer full time.
this number equals 60 bytes for rates \leq 19.2Kbps

HIGH SPEED

OFFSET=60[(Data Rate(bytes) - MF (bytes)) X1 Frame] f

Frame

Frame

MF = Minimum digital switch read rate

f = Number of contiguous times MF occurs per pattern cycle.

* Transmission pattern for these rates is adjusted for 7/8 rate
FEC code

** No 7/8 rate FEC code applied

As was mentioned above, the digital switch 30 reads data from the data port 15 in $N \times 60$ byte blocks per frame where N depends upon the data rate. Each select to the data port from the digital switch reads one byte of data from the data port to the TBB and loads one byte of data from the RBB or INB back to the data port. The description of the digital switch operation above includes a description of the operation of the data port selection mechanism. The digital switch presents a given data port with the same number of selects every 250 microsecond scan of the SCM 50. A data port is scanned 60 times per TDMA frame. As is shown in Table VI, which is a simplified version of Table III, a 56 Kbps port is selected two times per SCM scan since two SCM slots correspond to each 56 Kbps data port. However in one out of every four frames, the 56 Kbps data port is selected only once. The transmit pattern generator 224 of Figure 20 applies the pattern shown in Table VI to control this periodic withholding of one of the two channels every fourth frame.

As is shown in Figure 20, a byte counter 217 is driven by the SCC byte clock 215 associated with a given port rate. For example, for a 56 Kbps data port, the SCC byte clock produces 56×10^3 bits per second times 0.015 seconds per frame divided by eight bits per byte which equals 105 bytes per frame. In other words, 105 pulses per frame are provided on the SCC byte clock line 215 for a 56 Kbps data port. The output of the counter 217 drives a channel counter 219 which counts the number of 60 byte channels of data accumulated by the data port in one 15 millisecond frame. Actual discrepancies between the SCC byte clock and the external clock associated with the external data source are corrected in an elastic buffering operation which will be described later in conjunction with Figure 26. Every 15 milliseconds the transmit frame sync pulse on line 91 turns on the gate 221 connecting the output of the counter 219

to the transmit status register 229 so that the contents of the channel counter 219 are loaded into the status register 229. Simultaneously, the transmit frame sync pulse on line 91 controls the gate 231 to transfer the contents of the counter 219 to the transmit selects counter 233. Every time the data port is selected by means of an input signal on line 78 from the SCM 50, the selects counter 233 is decremented by one until it is zero at which time no more selects on line 78 are accepted for that scan. Every 250 microseconds, the gate 239 receives a control pulse for the byte scan counter on line 77, enabling the transfer of the contents of the transmit status register 229 to the transmit selects counter 233. Thus every 250-microseconds, the selects counter 233 is preset with the value in the status register 229. The value in the status register will vary every frame according to the pattern shown in Table VI.

At data rates equal to or lower than 19.2 Kbps, the transmit pattern generator 224 is synchronized every 40 frames with the transmit frame synchronization pulse on line 91. Forty frames is chosen because at 2.4 Kbps, the pattern repeats every 40 frames and the 60 byte counter 217 will have a value of zero. The counter is reset to zero every 40 frames with the transmit frame sync pulse on line 91.

When the transmit selects counter 233 has been decremented by the select signal 78 down to zero, the zero detector 237 outputs a pulse on line 222 which forces a DAC bit value of one out of the comparator 218 on the DAC bit line 85 to the enqueue control ROS 88. For example, reference can be made to Table VII for a 56 Kbps data port to illustrate the operation of the transmit pattern generator 224. During frame 1, if 120 bytes of data had been accumulated in the data port, this corresponds to two 60 byte channels and therefore

the counter 217 will have transferred the value of two to the transmit channel counter 219 at the beginning of frame 1. The transmit frame sync pulse on line 91 will have caused the gate 221 and the gate 231 to transfer
5 the value of two to the transmit status register 229 and the transmit selects counter 233. Since the 56 Kbps data port will have two SCM slots in the SCM 50, during each 250 microsecond scan of the SCM 50, two select
10 signals will be input from the SCM 50 on line 78 to the transmit selects counter 233. Since the contents of the transmit selects counter 233 is not zero, the output of the zero detector 237 on line 222 will be a binary zero so that the inverter 223 will apply a binary one signal to one of the two inputs of the AND gate 225. The other
15 input of the AND gate 225 is connected to the select line 78 so that when each of the two select pulses during each 250 microsecond scan of the first frame is input on line 78, the AND gate 225 will output each of two enabling signals on line 227 to the register 216,
20 thereby transferring two bytes of data from the transmit RAM 214 to the output line 44a to the TBB 54. Thus it is seen that during the first frame in Table VII, two complete channels of 120 bytes of data are transferred from the transmit RAM 214 over the line 44a to the TBB
25 54.

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36 Kbps

TABLE VII

Transmit Frame	1	2	3	4
Bytes Accumulated at Port	120	105	150	135
Selects from Digital Switch	60	60	60	60
Transmit Pattern Generator	1	1	0	1
Channels Output from Port to Digital Switch	A ₁ A ₂ ...A ₆₀	B ₆₀ B ₆₀ ...B ₆₀	B ₆₀ B ₆₀ ...B ₆₀	C ₆₀ C ₆₀ ...C ₆₀
DAC Bits	0 0 ... 0	0 0 ... 0	1 1 ... 1	1 1 ... 1
PAM Bit →				
TBB-A1	A ₁ A ₃ ...A ₅₉ B ₁₃ ...B ₅₉	0		
TBB-A2	A ₂ A ₄ ...A ₆₀ B ₂₄ ...B ₆₀	0		
TBB-B1		B ₆₀ B ₆₀ ...B ₆₀	1	
TBB-B2			1	
Envelope	Yes-Both	No	Yes-Both	No
Transmit	TBB-A	No	TBB-A	No

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Kbps

TABLE VII

Receive Name	1		2		3		4	
RBB Load Bit		RBB Load Bit		RBB Load Bit		RBB Load Bit		RBB Load Bit
Partition 1	$A_1 A_2 \dots A_{59} B_1 B_2 \dots B_{59}$				$B_{60} B_{60} \dots B_{60} C_1 C_2 \dots C_{59}$			
Rec. RBB-A								
Partition 2	$A_2 A_4 \dots A_{60} B_2 B_4 \dots B_{60}$		0		$B_{60} B_{60} \dots B_{60} C_2 C_4 \dots C_{60}$		0	
Partition 1				1				1
Rec. RBB-B								
Partition 2				1				1
Selects From Digital Switch	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Receive Pattern Generator	1	1	0		1	1	1	1
Receive Data Port	$A_1 A_2 \dots A_{60}$	$B_1 B_2 \dots B_{60}$	$B_{60} B_{60} \dots B_{60}$		$B_{60} B_{60} \dots B_{60}$	$C_1 C_2 \dots C_{60}$	$C_{60} C_{60} \dots C_{60}$	$C_{60} C_{60} \dots C_{60}$

MA 980 004

The pattern of loading the TBB 54 will now be described. This will be done in conjunction with Table VII. As was mentioned before, each 56 Kbps data port has two separate SCM slots associated with it in the SCM 50. The:

5 first SCM slot contains a first TBB partition address, for example $a_{1,1}$ through $a_{1,60}$ and the second SCM slot specifying a second (not necessarily contiguous) TBB partition, for example, $a_{2,1}$ through $a_{2,60}$. Beginning with the first SCM scan, the first select from the first

10 SCM slot will cause the first byte accessed from the transmit RAM 214 in the register 216 to be transferred to the position $a_{1,1}$ in the TBB 54. As the scan continues, the second SCM slot is encountered causing the second byte accessed from the transmit RAM 214 to be

15 loaded in the second partition location $a_{2,1}$ in the TBB 54. During the second scan of the SCM 50, the first SCM slot corresponding to this 56 Kbps data port will cause the third byte accessed from the transmit RAM 214 to be loaded into the first TBB partition's location $a_{1,2}$.

20 As the second scan continues, the second SCM slot will be encountered which causes the fourth byte accessed from the transmit RAM 214 to be loaded in the second TBB partition's location $a_{2,2}$. As the scan is continued, the 30th SCM scan is achieved. When the first SCM slot

25 for this 56 Kbps data port is encountered in the 30th SCM scan, the 59th byte accessed from the transmit RAM 214 is loaded in the first TBB partition's location $a_{1,30}$. As the 30th SCM scan continues and the second SCM slot is encountered for this 56 Kbps data port, the

30 60th byte is accessed from the transmit RAM 214 and is loaded in the second TBB partition's location $a_{2,30}$. Thus it is seen that the first 60 byte channel of data accessed from the transmit RAM 214 occupies the first

-half of two TBB partitions. As the SCM scans continue

35 and the 31st scan commences, the first SCM slot corresponding to this 56 Kbps data port is encountered which accesses the first byte of the second channel of information to be transmitted from the transmit RAM 214 to

the TBB 54. This first byte is loaded into the first TBB partition's location $a_{1,31}$. As the 31st scan continues in the SCM 50, the second SCM slot for this 56 Kbps data port is encountered which loads the second
5 byte of the second channel of information into the second TBB partition's location $a_{2,31}$. As the SCM scans continue and the 60th scan is achieved, the 59th byte for the second channel is loaded in the first partition's location $a_{1,60}$ and the 60th byte of the
10 second channel is loaded in the second partition's location $a_{2,60}$. Thus it is seen that the second channel of information accessed from the transmit RAM 214 has half of it loaded in the second half of the first partition and the other half of it loaded in the second
15 half of the second partition in the TBB 54.

During the next frame when the TBB-A side is burst to the satellite transponder 5, the first partition is burst and then the second partition is burst. The first partition and the second partition are loaded in the
20 previously designated recipient partitions of the RBB 64 at the receive station 2 and are read from the RBB 64 at the receive station 2 in the reverse order of their having been written into the TBB 54 at station 1. Thus, the interleaved pattern is unscrambled as the data is
25 loaded into the receive RAM 232 at the receiving station 2.

In the second frame as shown in Table VII, only 105 bytes of data will be stored in the transmit RAM 214 of the data port, and thus only one full channel of data is
30 available for transfer to the TBB 54. The byte counter 217 therefore transfers a value of one to the transmit channel counter 219 at the beginning of the frame. The transmit frame sync pulse transfers the value of one through the gates 221 and 231 to the transmit status
35 register 229 and the transmit selects counter 233. As before, during each 250 microsecond scan, the SCM 50

will transmit two select pulses on line 78 to the transmit selects counter 233. At the time of arrival of the first select pulse on line 78, the transmit selects counter 233 has the value of one stored in it and therefore the zero detector 237 has a binary output of zero, and thus the inverter 223 supplies a binary one enabling pulse to one of the inputs of the AND gate 225, the other input of which is enabled by the first select signal on line 78, thus outputting an enabling pulse on line 227 to the register 216, as previously described. This enables the transfer of one byte of data over line 44a to TBB 54 partition $a_{1,1}$. The first select signal on line 78 decrements the value stored in the transmit selects counter 233 to zero. Thus, when the second select signal is input on line 78, the value stored in the transmit selects counter 233 is detected as being zero by the zero detector 237 and the zero detector outputs a binary one value on line 222 which applies a binary zero value through the inverter 223 to the one input of the AND gate 225. Thus when the second select appears on the line 78, the AND gate 225 is not satisfied and no enabling pulse is transmitted over line 227 to the register 216. However the line 222 transfers an enabling pulse to the comparator 218 which forces a binary one value for the DAC bit on line 85 to the enqueue control ROS 88. During the second SCM scan, the gate 239 resets the value of one in the transmit selects counter 233 and when the first of the two SCM slots is encountered for the 56 Kbps data port, an enabling pulse is output on line 227 to the register 216 transferring a second byte from the transmit RAM 214 over line 44a to partition location $a_{1,2}$. As the SCM scan continues, and the second SCM slot is encountered for the 56 Kbps data port, no enabling pulse is output over the line 227 to the register 216, and in the same manner, another DAC bit having a binary value of one is output on line 85 to the enqueue control ROS 88. This process continues for all 60 scans through the SCM 50 and thus it is seen that

the single-bit location in the port activity memory 96 corresponding to the first SCM slot and the first partition $a_{1,1}$ through $a_{1,60}$ of the TBB 54 will have a port activity indication whereas the second single-bit location in the port activity memory 96 corresponding to the second SCM slot of the 56 Kbps data port in which DAC bits having a value of one have been forced by the pattern generator 224 to be entered into the enqueue control ROS 88, the cumulative activity value in the port activity memory 96 for that second SCM slot location will be a no activity or binary one value. This corresponds to the second partition in the TBB 54 of $a_{2,1}$ through $a_{2,60}$. It is therefore seen that when the 60th SCM scan occurs during which the 56 Kbps data ports have their TBB partitions enqueued in the burst priority mechanism 74, that the active condition for the port activity memory 96 corresponding to the first partition $a_{1,1}$ through $a_{1,60}$ will cause that first partition to have its address enqueued in the burst priority mechanism 74. However the no activity condition of the second location in the port activity memory 96 corresponding to the second SCM slot for the second partition $a_{2,1}$ through $a_{2,60}$, will cause that second partition to be ignored during the burst list formation sequence in the burst priority mechanism 74. Thus it is seen that during the next frame when the burst from the station 1 is carried out, only the contents of the first partition $a_{1,1}$ through $a_{1,60}$ will be burst and the contents of the second partition (which is empty) of $a_{2,1}$ through $a_{2,60}$ will not be burst since its partition address is not present in the burst list. Thus it is seen how the operation of the pattern generator, in conjunction with the DAC bit generation, makes a non-integral multiple rate for a data port, such as the 56 Kbps data port, compatible with the basic 32 Kbps data rate of the digital switch 30.

Table VII shows how the operation of DACing occurs when the single channel to be transmitted during the second frame has all of its bytes replicating the last byte transmitted in the last frame number one. This operation is analogous to that described for the 32 Kbps data port DACing operation which was illustrated in Table V. Table VII further illustrates the DACing operation for the 56 Kbps data port when in frame 4 all of the bytes in both channels which would have been transmitted, instead are identical to the last byte transmitted during the third frame. This operation is also analogous to that described for the 32 Kbps data port discussed in conjunction with Table V.

The receive pattern generator 244 is shown in more detail in Figure 21. It generates in a pattern in a manner very similar to that generated by the transmit pattern generator 224 of Figure 20, as was discussed above. The byte counter 217' operates in a manner similar to the byte counter 217 of the transmit pattern generator 224, having as an input the SCC byte clock 215 for the particular type of data port being employed. The other input to the byte counter is the receive frame sync pulse 93 which resets the byte counter 217' every 40 frames in a manner similar to the resetting of the byte counter 217, as discussed above. The channel counter 219' counts the number of 60 byte channels which should be received over the satellite transponder 5 during each 15 millisecond frame. Every 15 milliseconds, the receive frame synchronization signal on line 93 transfers the contents of the channel counter 219' through the gate 221' to the satellite status register 229' and through the gate 231' to the satellite selects counter 233'. Every time the data port is selected over line 78 from the SCM 50, value in the satellite selects counter 233' is decremented by one until it is zero, at which time no more selects are accepted for that scan. This is achieved by the AND gate 254 having a first

input connected through the inverter 252 to the output 251 of the zero detect 237', and having a second input connected to the select line 78. As long as the satellite selects counter 233' has a non-zero value in it, every select signal on the line 78 will satisfy the AND gate 254, since the zero output of the zero detect 237', will be inverted to a binary one value which is input to the AND gate 254. The output of the AND gate on line 246 is connected to the write pointer 256 of the receive RAM 232, shown in Figure 27. When the SCM slot corresponding to the port is scanned in the SCM 50, the contents of the RBB partition accessed over line 82 is transferred over line 44b and is loaded into the data portion of the register 230 and the corresponding contents of the RBB load memory 226 is loaded as the activity bit in the DAC portion of the register 230. When the contents of the satellite selects counter 233' is zero, the output on line 251 from the zero detector 237' is a binary one which, when inverted by the inverter 252, disables the AND gate 254. Thus, when a next select signal comes in over line 78, it will not be passed through the AND gate 254 and therefore, no enabling pulse is output over the line 246 to the receive RAM 232. Thus, in this position when the SCM slot for the data port is encountered in the SCM 50, the contents of the correspondingly accessed partition in the RBB, accessed over line 82, (which should be empty) will not be loaded into the receive RAM 232 since the write pointer 256 is not incremented. This is illustrated in Table VII, frame 2 where the second channel was intentionally omitted from transmission by the sending station 1 and, by virtue of the synchronized operation of the receive pattern generator 244 with respect to the operation of the transmit pattern generator 224, a receive pattern generator 244 inhibits the storage of any new information in the receive RAM 232.

When the value stored in the satellite selects counter 233' is not zero, the AND gate 254 is satisfied every time a select pulse is input on the line 78 and this is a circumstance which obtains in frames 1 and 3 of Table VII. In frame 1, both channels were intentionally sent from the transmitting station 1 to the receiving station 2 and thus the DAC bit indication loaded from the RBB load memory 226 into the DAC portion of the receive RAM 232 indicates that an active byte has been loaded and need not be replicated by the DAC logic 234 when read out on line 241. In frame 3, although the receive pattern generator 244 indicates that data should have been received from the satellite transponder and loaded into the RBB 64, the RBB load memory 226 indicates that no information was in fact so loaded, as is signified by the DAC bit loaded over line 208 into the receive RAM 232, under the control of the receive pattern generator 244, by virtue of its enabling pulse over line 246 to the write pointer 256. The presence of the DAC bit on line 236 output from the receive RAM 232 to the DAC logic 234 will cause a replication of the last received byte in the last frame on the output line 241. This corresponds to the circumstance which obtains in frame 3 of Table VII for the 56 Kbps data port. In this frame, although two channels were supposed to have been received in the RBB 64, as is indicated by the receive pattern generator 244 with its enabling output on line 246 to the write pointer 256 of the receive RAM 232, instead two consecutive DAC values of one indicating no reception are loaded from the RBB load memory 226 into the receive RAM 232. As is shown in Figure 27, when the receive RAM 232 is read out to the DAC register 240, the DAC bit is monitored. If the DAC bit is off indicating no replication is necessary, the DAC register 240 is loaded with the information. If instead, the DAC bit is on or a binary one, the DAC register 240 is not updated and the information that had been previously loaded in the DAC register 240 is repeated to the output register

242. This corresponds to frame 4 in Table VII. Every
reaccess of the receive RAM 232 is followed by a write
cycle into the same location forcing the DAC bit on.
The state of the DAC bit will be turned off into a
5 binary zero position by new data being written from the
receive bus register 230 into the receive RAM 232 from
the digital switch 30. If the byte accessed has the DAC
bit off, it is transferred to the recipient data output
over line 241 and the state of the DAC bit associated
10 with that location in the receive RAM 232 is turned on
so that when that location is read again, the DAC bit
will be on if no new information was loaded from the
digital switch 30, and the last byte received will be
continuously loaded on the output line 241 until new
15 data is received.

In order to share the pattern generators 224 and 244
among the two ports supported by one digital data
processor unit, it is necessary that the selects for the
port 0 and the port 1 alternate as is shown in the
20 timing diagram of Figure 22. This allows one selects
counter 233 to be used by both of the ports. Thus if
only the zero port is operational then every select on
line 78 is allowed to decrement the selects counter 233.
If both the port 0 and the port 1 are operational, the
25 selects counter 233 is decremented by the port 1 select
only.

Overview of the Elastic Buffer Function of the Data Port

The functional block diagram of the transmit side of the
data port is shown in Figure 25 and a functional block
30 diagram of the data port transmit buffer is shown in
Figure 26. A functional block diagram of the receive
side of the data port is shown in Figure 27. In Figure
25, two data input lines 194 and 194' can be serviced by
the transmit side of the data port with input shift
35 register 195 having its input connected to input line

194 and the receive clock 193 and the input shift register 195' having its data input connected to line 194' and its receive clock as 193'. As complete eight-bit bytes of information are received each respective input register 195 and 195', they are gated through the select register 196 via the input line 198 to the transmit RAM 214. This is accomplished under control of the write pointer 258 for the input register 195 and the second write pointer 258' for the second input register 195'. Data in the transmit RAM 214 is read out of the transmit RAM 214 into the transmit register 216 with each enabling pulse 227 from the transmit pattern generator 224. The operation of the comparator 218 in conjunction with the transmit register 216 and the output register 220 has been previously described. The logic is capable of handling two data streams and therefore a second output register 220' is also connected in a similar fashion as is the output register 220, between the transmit register 216 and the output line 44a to the digital switch 30.

The relationship between the read pointer 260 and the write pointer 258 or both the transmit RAM 214 and the receive RAM 232 is non-linear requiring that an offset between the pointers be introduced at the frame synchronization time. Table VI describes the transmission pattern for all the rates supported, and Figure 24 describes a pattern for a 9.6 Kbps data port. Table VI and Figure 24 show that the pattern repeats every 10 frames, or four times between the frame sync pulses at 9.6 Kbps. Figure 24 also shows that at the end of the 10th frame, the port will have developed a channel's worth of information for transmission, allowing the data to be loaded into the TBB 54 on frame 0. In a similar manner, the channel's worth of data will be developed at the end of the 39th frame to be loaded in the TBB 54 on the following frame. This implies that at the transmit frame synchronization pulse time, the transmit status

register 229 and the selects counter 233 previously described, must be set to a value of one when the port is switched on, so as to synchronize them to the value they will have on the following transmit frame sync pulse. Since the digital switch 30 will increment the transmit RAM read pointer 260 by 60 bytes during frame 0 and the write pointer 258 will be incremented by 12 bytes, an offset of 48 bytes is required. At a data rate of 2.4 Kbps, the offset would be 57 bytes. An offset of 64 bytes is required for all rates up to 224 Kbps. The offsets associated with the different rates are described in the Table VI. At every frame sync pulse, the relationship between the pointers is checked to verify that synchronization between the port and the digital switch is maintained.

On the receive side of the data port, the satellite status register 229' and the satellite selects counter 233' are synchronized at the satellite receive frame sync time and set to the same value as the transmit status register 229 and the transmit selects counter 233.

In addition to the read and write pointer offset described above, an additional offset is required to account for a slip between the external clock on input line 193 and the port clock as represented on input line 215 to the pattern generator 224. This offset is equal to eight bytes for rates below or equal to 19.2 Kbps and 16 bytes for rates between 56 Kbps and 224 Kbps.

With reference to Figure 25, data from the line 194 is accumulated in the input shift register 195 which generates a transmit RAM write request when full, and drops the shift register contents into the RAM 214 when a write cycle becomes available. The appropriate write pointer 258 is then incremented. In addition to data and parity information, the entry to the transmit RAM

214 defines the port identification associated with that entry as being either the zero or the one port on the DDPU and also the state of the receive line signal detect (RLSD) at the time the data byte was loaded into the transmit RAM 214. The state of the RLSD is required by the digital switch 30 in multi-point operation. When the RLSD turns off, the input to the shift register 195 is set to mark hold insuring that the slip control logic loads the transmit RAM 214 with the mark hold. In addition, the slip counter 262 is set for a maximum elasticity. The effects of filling the transmit RAM 214 with the mark hold indication after the RLSD turns off are to turn the DAC bit on and to set the transmit data circuit at the receive station 2 to mark hold.

Every select on the input line 78 that is passed by the pattern generator 224 carries a read request to the transmit RAM 214 and the appropriate read pointer 260 is then incremented.

Figure 26 is an illustration of the operation of the data port as in the elastic buffer. The elastic buffer feature is provided on the data port to synchronize data from modems that cannot be clocked by the SCC as well as to correct for phase shift variations in the transmission medium on the input line 194.

The transmit buffer 214 shown in Figure 26 incorporates the elasticity required to compensate for frequency variations between the external clock and the SCC clock in the following way.

At the system reset time, the slip counter 262 which is an up/down counter, is set to a binary value 10000 for a 32 byte elastic buffer or 01000 for a 16 byte elastic buffer.

The external clock is a byte clock which is generated every time a byte of external data is accumulated in the input shift register 195. Every transition of the external clock causes:

- 5 A. The data to be loaded into the transmit RAM 214 at the address indicated by the write pointer 258.
- B. The write pointer 258 is incremented to the next sequential location in the transmit buffer 214.
- C. The slip counter 262 is incremented.
- 10 The port reference clock 215 is the SCC clock against which the external clock is measured and it decrements the slip counter 262 every transition. All external devices of the same data rate that attach to the SCC are measured against a port reference clock of the same
- 15 nominal rate. The port reference clock 215 determines the number of channels the digital switch will read from the transmit RAM 214 in every frame.
- If the external clock and the port reference clock 215 are in synchronism, the slip counter 262 remains constant
- 20 and the relationship between the read pointer 260 and the write pointer 258 is maintained.
- If the external clock is slower than the port reference clock 215, the slip counter 262 will eventually reach the value of a binary 00000 indicating a slip of the
- 25 elastic buffer. At this point, the write pointer 258 is incremented by a value of 16 or eight depending on the elastic buffer size desired and the slip counter 262 is set to 10000 or 01000. Normal operation can now resume.
- If the external clock is faster than the port reference
- 30 clock 215, the slip counter 262 will eventually reach the binary value 11111 indicating a slip of the elastic

- 100 -

buffer. At this point, incrementation of the write pointer 258 and of the slip counter 262 are prevented so as to enable the port reference clock 215 to decrement the slip counter 262 until it reaches its sync value of 01000. At this point, the incrementation of the write pointer 258 and of the slip counter 262 are enabled and normal operation can resume.

Loss of the external clock, as would occur where the receive line signal detector associated with the external modem turns off, does not prevent the write pointer 258 and read pointer 260 from maintaining synchronism, since loss of the external clock would be equivalent to the situation described above where the external clock is slower than the port reference clock 215.

As is illustrated in Figure 27, data from the receive bus 44b from the digital switch is loaded directly into the receive bus register 230 and the DAC bit is loaded from the line 208. For speeds below 32 Kbps, the bus is not allowed to load data into the receive bus register 230 at its basic scan rate of 32 Kbps, but only on the frame boundaries as shown in Table VI. The receive pattern generator 244 equalizes the rate at which data is written into the receive RAM 232 with the rate at which data is fetched from the receive RAM 232 and directed to the destination external user. The write pointer 256 for the receive RAM 232 is incremented by selects on the input line 246 gated by the receive pattern generator 244 as described above, without regard for whether data is received in the RBB 64. The DAC bit is loaded with the data in the receive RAM 232. When reading the RAM 232, the DAC bit is monitored. If the DAC bit is off, the DAC register 240 is loaded with the new information. If the DAC bit is on, the DAC register 240 is not updated and the information that was previously loaded in the DAC register 240 is repeated to the output shift register 242.

The receive RAM 232 operates as an elastic buffer to compensate for the differences in data rates between the external destination for the data and the data port 15. The implementation is different from the transmit RAM 214 because the read pointer 264 in the receive RAM 232 is shared by both ports serviced by the RAM, whereas in the transmit RAM 214, each of the two input lines 194 and 194' has its own write pointer, 258 and 258', respectively. As is shown in Figure 27, a slip counter 266 is associated with the read pointer 264 for the first output line 194 and a second slip counter 266' is associated with the second output line 194'.

The slip counter 266 or 266' is used to calculate the effective read address so that the effective read address is equal to the read pointer value minus the slip counter value. The external byte clock decrements the slip counter 266 or 266'. The port reference clock increments the slip counter 266 or 266'. The read pointer 264 is incremented every port reference clock cycle. If the external clock is faster than the port reference clock, the slip counter 266 or 266' value approaches zero at which time the external clock is prevented from decrementing the slip counter and the port byte clock is allowed to increment the slip counter until it reaches the value of eight or 16, depending upon the elastic buffer size. Then normal operation resumes. If the external clock is slower than the port reference clock, the slip counter 266 or 266' value approaches the maximum, at which time the port byte clock is prevented from incrementing the slip counter until the slip counter is back to the value of eight or 16. Then normal operation resumes. The read pointer 264 is always incremented at the port reference clock rate thereby allowing the same receive RAM 232 with the same read pointer 264 to be used by both of the output lines 194 and 194' operating asynchronously to each other. The effective read address for the two ports will be different.

Operation of the Data Port with Deferred Data

In the deferrable data mode which applies to data rates accumulating less than one channel's worth of data per frame, the computation of the state of the DAC bit for the channel is determined by the port. This is achieved by storing the 60th byte selected by the digital switch 30 in frame N and comparing it with the 60 bytes selected during frame (N+1). If no compare occurs during the (N+1) frame, the DAC bit is turned off and is not allowed to turn on again until a compare occurs between the 60th byte of frame (N+P-1) and the first byte of frame (N+P) where P equals 2, 3, 4, ..., X where X is a total number of frames transmitted during the call. The enqueue control ROS 88 need monitor only the DAC bit associated with the 60th byte of any given frame to determine whether or not that frame should be transmitted.

At rates equal to or lower than 19.2 Kbps, the transmit pattern generator 224 is synchronized every 40 frames with the transmit frame sync signal. Forty frames is employed because the 2.4 Kbps pattern repeats every 40 frames and the 60 byte counter 217 will have a value of zero. The counter is reset to zero every 40 frames with the transmit frame sync pulse over line 91.

In the deferred mode, the management of the internodal write pointer differs from what it is in the normal mode because a transmitted channel of data can be received in more than one receive frame. Figure 24 illustrates the operation for 9.6 Kbps ports. Table VIII gives an example of a 9.6 Kbps data port operation. As was previously mentioned, the data port passes the same channel of data to the digital switch in two consecutive frames for low speed data ports having rates of 19.2 Kbps or less. Thus, channel 0_a in Figure 24 is loaded into the TBB on frames 0 and 1. The TBB 54 has the

option of transmitting this channel on transmit frames 1, 2, 3 or 4 which means that the port must be able to receive data on the corresponding receive frames. The internodal write pointer 256 instead of being incremented only on the receive frame Y01 as is normally the case, is set to the value it had at the beginning of the frame Y01 for frames Y02, Y03 and Y04, in Figure 24. Since data is actually transmitted only on one frame, the DAC bit accompanying the data received from the digital switch 30 in the receiving station will be off only on the receive frame corresponding to the one frame when data was transmitted. Thus if data was transmitted on the transmit frame X03, it will be received, that is (DAC bit off) on receive Y03, at which time data is written into the receive RAM 232. At the beginning of frame Y11, the internodal write pointer 256 is allowed to operate in the next 60 byte section of the receive RAM 232. To take into account the additional delay introduced by deferring the transmission of data, an additional offset of 60 bytes is introduced between the internodal write pointer 256 and the read pointer 264 at the satellite frame sync time.

TABLE VIII

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9.6 Kbps

Transmit Frame	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Bytes Accumulated in Data Port	60	18	36	54	72	30	48
Selects From Digital Switch	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Transmit Pattern Generator	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Channels Output (B) to Digital Switch	$A_1 \dots A_{60}$				$A_{60} \dots A_{60}$		
DAC Bits	0....0	1...1	1...1	1...1	1...1	1...1	1...1
PAM Bits	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
TBB-A	$A_1 \dots A_{60}$				$A_{60} \dots A_{60}$		
TBB-B		$A_1 \dots A_{60}$				$A_{60} \dots A_{60}$	
Enqueue	YES	YES			NO	NO	
Transmit	DEFER	DEFER	Burst TBB-A		NO	NO	NO
Receive Frame	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Receive RBB			$A_1 \dots A_{60}$				EMPTY
RBB Loaded Bit	1	1	0	0	1	1	1
Receive Pattern Generator	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Receive Data Port on Last Available Frame				$A_1 \dots A_{60}$			$A_{60} \dots A_{60}$

Intranodal Operation

On the receive side of the data port, the internodal and intranodal pattern generator are implemented. The operation of the pattern generators is as described
5 above except that in the intranodal case, the intranodal status register 245 in Figure 20 is preset with the value in the transmit status register 229 at the transmit frame switch time plus 250 microseconds, labeled 91' in Figure 20. The signal in 91' operates the gate 243
10 which transfers the contents of the transmit status register 229 to the intranodal status register 245. The duration of 250 microseconds is the path delay for a byte traveling from the transmit side of the port via the intranodal buffer (INB) 56 to the receive side of
15 the data port. For the internodal pattern generator, the 60 byte counter 217' is reset to zero every 40 frame times and the satellite status register 229' is preset with the value in the channel counter 219' every receive satellite frame switch time. The channel counter is
20 then set to zero. The relationship between the transmit frame sync pulse and the satellite frame sync pulse is described with respect to Figure 23. The transmit frame sync pulse occurs every other superframe. The receive frame sync pulse is synchronized to a byte time of the
25 transmit frame.

The intranodal and internodal pattern generators are separately synchronized and independent from each other. Likewise, the intranodal write pointer 256' in the Figure 27 is incremented independently of the internodal
30 write pointer 256. This enables the port to service an intranodal connection for one port and an internodal connection for the other port. If both ports are part of the same type of connection, they will use the same write pointer in Figure 27. The port ID which is
35 presented to the port by the SCM 50 when the port is

port 0 is the location 0 through 225 of the receive RAM 232 and when the port is port 1 the corresponding locations are 256 through 511 of the receive RAM 232. The port ID represents the high order bit of the write address to the receive RAM 232.

Thus it is seen by synchronizing the transmission and reception pattern generators for all data ports operating at the same data rate throughout the entire TDMA system, the necessity for bit stuffing to accommodate non-integral multiple data rate data ports is eliminated and yet data activity compression operations can be carried out.

Integral Multiple Data Rate Feature

The integral multiple data rate feature finds application in a TDMA communications controller having a plurality of input/output ports for transferring n_i channels of m data units each per TDMA frame from respective, local data users to a TDMA transmit burst communications link and transferring n_i of the channels of data from a TDMA receive burst communication link to the respective local users on a time interleaved basis during periodic TDMA frames, each port operating at its own data rate R_i .

The digital switch 30 includes a transmit burst buffer 54 having a data input connected to a transmit bus 44a common to the data outputs of all of the ports 14, 16, 18 and 20 and a data output connected to the TDMA transmit burst communication link. The transmit burst buffer has a plurality of addressable storage locations arranged into rows and m juxtaposed columns.

The digital switch further includes a receive burst buffer 64 having a data input connected to the TDMA receive burst communication link 5 and a data output

connected to a receive bus 44b common to the data inputs of all of the ports. The receive burst buffer has a plurality of addressable storage locations arranged into rows and m juxtaposed columns.

- 5 The digital switch invention further includes a scanner 70 having a periodic cycle of m scans per TDMA frame, there being a frame rate of f frames per second, with a scan count output 77 connected as a column address input to the transmit burst buffer and to the receive burst
10 buffer.

- The digital switch further includes a switch control memory 50 having an address input connected to a scan output 75 of the scanner, a port select output 78 connected to a control input to each of the ports and a
15 stored address output 82 connected to a row address input to the transmit burst buffer and to the receive burst buffer. The switch control memory stores n_i control words for each of the ports, each of the n_i control words for the i-th port issuing a port select
20 signal to the i-th port and issuing a distinct row address to the transmit burst buffer and the receive burst buffer when scanned by the scanner. The value of n_i is equal to R_i divided by m times f.

- In this manner, geographically remote ports having a
25 variety of data rates can be serviced on a time interleaved basis.

- The digital switch further includes an intranodal buffer 56 having a data input connected to the transmit bus and a data output connected to the receive bus, with a
30 plurality of addressable storage locations arranged into rows and two juxtaposed columns. The intranodal buffer has a row address input connected to the stored address output 82 from the switch control memory and a column address input connected to the scan count output 77 from

the scanner, for transferring data between the first and second ones of the local ports.

A first and a second one of the local ports having the same data rate R_i will have n_i pairs of the control words in the switch control memory. Each of these pairs will have a first control word in the j -th pair issuing a port select signal to the first port and a row address to the p -th row in the intranodal buffer on even scans of the switch control memory and to the $p+1$ ST row in the intranodal buffer during odd scans. A second control word in the j -th pair will issue a port select signal to the second port and a row address to the $p+1$ ST row in the intranodal buffer in even scans of the switch control memory and to the p -th row in the intranodal buffer during odd scans.

During even scans of the switch control memory a read access is made to a first one of the columns and a write access is made to the second one of the columns in the intranodal buffer and during odd scans of the switch control memory a read access is made to the second one of the columns and a write access is made to the first one of the columns of the intranodal buffer.

The low order bit of the byte scan count 77 is input to the intranodal buffer 56, as shown in Figures 11 and 12, to alternate the row address access for paired locations in alternate SCM scans and to alternate the writing and reading into the A and B columns of locations in the INB 56 in alternate SCM scans. For example, when the low order bit of the byte scan count 77 is zero, the low order bit of the row address 82 can be inverted so that the p -th INB address stored in the SCM word is converted to the $p+1$ ST location and the $p+1$ ST location is converted to the p -th location. When the low order bit of the byte scan count 77 is a binary one, the low order bit of the row address 82 can pass unchanged to the row

address input of the intranodal buffer 56. In a similar manner, when the low order bit of the byte scan count 77 is a zero, the A column can be read and the B column can be written into in the INB 56. When the low order bit of the byte scan count 77 is a binary one, the A column can be written into and the B column can be read from in the INB 56.

The values of n_i can be integral values so that data ports having integral multiple speeds of the basic TDMA transmission rate corresponding to a single SCM word in the SCM 50, can be accommodated.

Non-Integral Multiple Data Rate Feature

The non-integral multiple data rate feature finds application in a TDMA communications controller having a plurality of input/output ports for transferring n_i channels of $(q_i + a_i)m$ data units each per TDMA transmit frame from respective local data sources to a TDMA transmit burst communication link on a time interleaved basis during periodic TDMA transmit frames. Each port operates at its own data rate R_i , where q_i is a positive integer or zero, m is a positive integer and a_i is a fraction between zero and one.

An input buffer 214 in one of the ports 14, 16 or 18 has an input connected to a respective local data source 10, for accumulating $(q_i + a_i)m$ data units per TDMA transmit frame.

A mod m transmit counter 217 in the one port has an input connected to the respective local data source, for counting the number of groups of m data units accumulated during each of the TDMA transmit frames.

The transmit output register 216 in the one port, has an input connected to the input buffer and an output connected to the transmit bus, for gatably transferring consecutive data units from the input buffer to the transmit bus.

The transmit burst buffer 54 has a data input connected to the transmit bus and a data output connected to the TDMA transmit burst communication link, with a plurality of addressable storage locations arranged into rows and m juxtaposed columns.

The scanner 70 has a periodic cycle of m scans per TDMA transmit frame, there being a frame rate of f frames per second, with a scan count output 77 connected as a column address input to the transmit burst buffer.

The switch control memory 50 has an address input connected to a scan output 75 of the scanner, a port select output 78 connected to each of the ports, and a stored address output 82 connected to a row address input to the transmit burst buffer, for storing $q_i + 1$ control words for the one port, each of the control words issuing a port select signal to the one port and issuing a distinct row address to the transmit burst buffer when scanned by the scanner, where $(q_i + a_i) = R_i / mf$.

A transmit transfer gate 239 in the one port, has a data input connected to the mod m transmit counter, a control input connected to the scan count output of the scanner and an output, for transferring the contents of the mod m transmit counter to the output for each of the m scan counts per TDMA transmit frame.

A transmit selects counter 233 in the one port, has a data input connected to the output of the transmit transfer gate and a control input connected to the port

select output of the switch control memory, for receiving the contents of the mod m transmit counter for each of the m scan counts in a TDMA transmit frame and decrementing the received contents by one for every port select signal received from the switch control memory during any one of the scan counts.

A transmit zero detector 237 in the one port, has an input connected to the said transmit selects counter and a control output 227 connected to a gate input of the transmit output register 216, for detecting when the contents of the transmit selects counter is not zero and sending an enabling signal to the transmit output register for transferring one of the data units from the input buffer to the transmit bus, the detector inhibiting the transfer through the transmit output register when the detected contents of the transmit selects counter is zero.

In this manner, data from a local data source having a data rate R_i which is not an integral multiple of the scan count rate $m f$ of the scanner, can be transmitted.

The receive burst buffer 64 has a data input connected to the TDMA receive burst communication link 5 and a data output connected to the receive bus, with a plurality of addressable storage locations arranged into rows and m juxtaposed columns, having a column address input connected to the scan count output of the scanner and a row address input connected to the stored address output of the switch control memory.

A receive output buffer 232 in the one port has a data input connected to the receive bus and an output connected to a respective local data sink 10, for gatably buffering consecutive data units in a data field received from the receive burst buffer for transfer on an output line 241 at the data rate R_i to the respective local data sink.

An output clock 215 in the one port, counts the number $(q_i + a_i)$ m of the data units per TDMA receive frame to be transferred from the TDMA receive burst communication link to the respective local user.

5 A mod m receive counter 217' in the one port, has an input connected to the output clock, for counting the number of groups of m data units which should be accumulated in the receive output buffer from the TDMA receive burst communication link during each of the TDMA
10 receive frames.

A receive transfer gate 239' in the one port, has a data input connected to the mod m receive counter, a control input connected to the scan count output of the scanner and an output, for transferring the contents of the mod
15 m receive counter to the output for each of m scan counts per TDMA receive frame.

A receive selects counter 233' in the one port, has a data input connected to the output of the receive transfer gate and a control input connected to the port select output of the switch control memory, for re-
20 ceiving the contents of the mod m receive counter for each of the m scan counts in a TDMA receive frame and decrementing the received contents by one for every port select signal received from the switch control memory
25 during any one of the scan counts.

A receive zero detector 237' in the one port has an input connected to the receive selects counter and a control output connected to a gate input of the receive output buffer, for detecting when the contents of the
30 receive selects counter is not zero and sending an enabling signal to the receive output buffer for buffering one of the data units transferred from the receive burst buffer over the receive bus, the receive detector inhibiting the buffering in the receive output buffer
35 when the detected contents of the receive selects counter is zero.

In this manner, data to be transferred to a local data sink having a data rate R_i which is not an integral multiple of the scan count rate m of the scanner can be received.

- 5 An intranodal buffer 56 has a data input connected to the transmit bus and a data output connected to the receive bus common to the data inputs of all of the ports, with a plurality of addressable storage locations arranged into rows and two juxtaposed columns, with a
- 10 row address input connected to the stored address output from the switch control memory and a column address input connected to the scan count output 77 of the scanner, for transferring data between the first ports and a second port.
- 15 The port and the second port have the same data rate R_i having q_i+1 pairs of the control words in the switch control memory, each of the pairs having a first control word in the j -th pair issuing a port select signal to the first port and a row address to the p -th row in the
- 20 intranodal buffer in even scans of the switch control memory and to the $p+1$ ST row in the intranodal buffer during odd scans and a second control word in the j -th pair issuing a port select signal to the second port and a row address to the $p+1$ ST row in the intranodal buffer
- 25 in even scans of the switch control memory and to the p -th row in the intranodal buffer during odd scans.

The scan count 77 connected to the column address input enabling a read access of the first one of the columns of the intranodal buffer and a write access of a second

30 one of the columns of the intranodal buffer during even numbered ones of the scans of the switch control memory and enabling a read access of the second one of the columns of the intranodal buffer and a write access of the first one of the columns of the intranodal buffer

35 during odd numbered ones of the scans of the switch control memory.

5 A receive output buffer 232 in the second port has a data input connected to the receive bus and an output connected to a second respective local data sink, for gatably buffering consecutive data units in a data field received from the intranodal buffer for transfer on an output line at the data rate R_i to the second respective local data sink.

10 An output clock 215 in the second port, counts the number $(q_i + a_i)$ m of the data units per TDMA intranodal frame to be transferred from the intranodal buffer to the second respective local user, the TDMA intranodal frame being delayed by the period of one of the scan counts 77 with respect to the TDMA transmit frames.

15 A mod m intranodal counter 217 in the second port, has an input connected to the output clock, for counting the number of groups of m data units which should be accumulated in the receive output buffer from the intranodal buffer during each of the TDMA intranodal frames.

20 An intranodal transfer gate 248 in the second port, has a data input connected to the mod m intranodal counter, a control input connected to the scan count output of the scanner, and an output, for transferring the contents of the mod m intranodal counter to the output for each of m scan counts per TDMA intranodal frame.

25 An intranodal selects counter 249 in the second port, has a data input connected to the output of the intranodal transfer gate and a control input connected to the port select output of the switch control memory, for receiving the contents of the mod m intranodal counter
30 for each of the m scan counts in a TDMA intranodal frame and decrementing the received contents by one for every port select signal received from the switch control memory during any one of the scan counts.

An intranodal receive zero detector 250 in the second port has an input connected to the intranodal selects counter and a control output connected to a gate input to the receive output buffer, for detecting when the contents of the intranodal selects counter is not zero and sending an enabling signal to the receive output buffer for buffering one of the data units transferred from the intranodal buffer over the receive bus, the intranodal detector inhibiting the buffering in the receive output buffer when the detected contents of the intranodal selects counter is zero.

In this manner, data to be transferred to a second local data sink having a data rate R_1 which is not an integral multiple of the scan count rate m_f of the scanner can be received from another local port of the same data rate.

Broadcast, Multipoint and Conferencing Feature

The term broadcast means the simplex communication of information from a primary port to a plurality of secondary ports, either intranodally or internodally. The term multipoint means the simplex broadcast communication of information from a primary port to a plurality of secondary ports, either intranodally or internodally and the simplex point-to-point communication of information from any one of the secondary ports exclusively to the primary port. The term conferencing means the duplex communication of information from any port to a plurality of other ports, either intranodally or internodally, with a relatively free connectivity between all of the ports. It is seen from these definitions that the basic communication mode of broadcasting is present in both multipoint communication and conferencing communication. Since one of the basic concepts of the invention is the use of both direct and indirect addressing to carry out both point-to-point and broadcasting connections in a TDMA network, then this feature also finds application in multipoint and conferencing connections.

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One aspect of the invention is the method for conducting broadcast communication between a sending port and a plurality of receiving ports over a TDMA communication link while conducting point-to-point communication between other
5 ports over the link. The method involves appending a direct destination address to each point-to-point communication, which directly addresses the intended destination port and appending an indirect destination address to each broadcast communication. A broadcast memory at each receiving loca-
10 tion stores correlated direct addresses which are accessed by the indirect destination address so as to directly address a plurality of intended destination ports in the broadcast mode. This method is carried out by the broadcasting apparatus described in the functional block diagram of Figure 28.

15

Figure 28 shows many of the elements which have been previously described for carrying out point-to-point TDMA communication either intranodally or internodally via the satellite 5. For a point-to-point communication from the
20 port 15 in the transmitting station 1 via the satellite 5 to the port 15^{III} at the receiving station 2, the SCP 32 at the transmitting station 1 sets up the call by communicating with the SCP 32' in the station 2 through an SCP point-to-point connection, exchanging control signal information
25 identifying the location in RBB 64 at station 1 which will correspond with port 15, identifying the partition in RBB 64' in station 2 which corresponds with port 15^{III}, and exchanging other control information. The SCP 32 in station 1 loads the SCM 50 with the appropriate SCM words which
30 identify the port 15 in the port ID field 78 and identify the partition in the RBB 64, INB 56, and TBB 54 which will correspond to port 15. In a similar manner, the SCP 32' in station 2 loads the SCM 50' with the appropriate SCM words correlating the port 15^{III} with the appropriate partitions
35 in the RBB 64' and the INB and TBB in station 2.

Then the SCP 32 in station 1 loads the transmit space signaling buffer (TSSB) 126 over line 330 with the destination address which will be appended to the corresponding partition of data in the TBB 54, designating the identity of the recipient SCC station 2 and providing the direct address of the partition in the RBB 64' in station 2 into which the traffic transmitted from the port 15 in station 1 is to be received.

- 10 The 16 bit destination address loaded by the SCP 32 over the line 330 into the TSSB 126, associated with each traffic channel, is decoded at the receiving station 2, as shown in Table IX.
- 15 The 16 bits are enumerated from 0 through 15. Address bits 0 through 6 can have a binary value of from 0 through 127. The value zero corresponds to a null interpretation which an SCC can use to fill out the remaining portion of any bursts when all the traffic channels have been transmitted. Values
- 20 of from 1 through 100 correspond to the identity of the destination SCC, there being as many as 100 stations in a single satellite transponder network. The values from 101 through 119 are ignored in this embodiment, but could be used for other purposes.
- 25 The values of from 120 through 127, which correspond to 7 bit binary numbers having the high order 4 bits all equal to one, represent various type broadcasting and encoding flags pertaining to the 480 bit channel of traffic associated
- 30 therewith. For example, address values of 120 or 121 correspond to an encoded channel identifier which indicates that the associated port channel is FEC error-protected. Address values of 122 or 123 represent that the accompanying channel of 480 bits is to be distributed as a control signaling
- 35 broadcast from the transmitting SCP 32 at station 1 to one or a plurality of SCP's 32' at one or several receiving

stations 2. Each signaling broadcast address represents a unique connection among two or more SCPs. Upon receipt of a signaling broadcast, the receiving SCC must interpret the signaling broadcast address via a broadcast table 375 to be
5 described below, to determine if the receiving SCC is authorized to participate in the specific signaling broadcast operation identified by bits 6 through 15 of the destination address in Table IX. If so, the received channel of 480 bits is sent to the SCP 32' in the receiving station 2.

10

When the destination address bits 0 through 6 have a binary value of 124 or 125, this designates a port broadcast and represents a unique connection among a number of ports for the distribution of traffic. Upon receipt of a port broad-
15 cast, a receiving SCC must interpret the port broadcast address via the broadcast table 375. The address bits 6 through 15 are an indirect destination address which access one of 1,024 storage locations in the broadcast table 375 to output a direct address to a partition in the RBB 64' of the
20 receiving station 2, which corresponds to a plurality of ports at the receiving station which are authorized to receive the broadcast of the associated channel of 480 bits of traffic information. Upon receipt of a port broadcast, the SCC must interpret the port broadcast address to determine
25 if any local port associated with the receiving SCC is authorized to participate in the specific port broadcast operation identified by the bits 6 through 15 of the destination address. If so, the received port channel will be directed to the RBB partition associated with one of the
30 participating ports. The received information can subsequently be directed to several participating ports by the SCM 50'.

Destination address bits 0 through 6 having a binary value of 126 or 127 are ignored in this embodiment, but could be
35 used for other communication functions.

TABLE IX

Destination Address Format

Address Bits 0 - 6			Address Bits (6 or 7) - 15	
Value	Interpretation	Adr. Bits	Value	Interpretation
0	Null	7 - 15	0 - 511	Ignored
1 - 100	SOC ID	7 - 15	0 - 127	Discarded
1 - 100	SCD ID	7 - 15	128 - 511	RBB Partition
101-119	Ignored	_____	_____	_____
120 or 121	Encoded Channel	6 - 15	0 - 1023	Ignored
122 or 123	Signaling	6 - 15	0 - 1023	BC Table Index
	Broadcast			
124 or 125	Port Broadcast	6 - 15	0 - 1023	BC Table Index
126 or 127	Ignored	_____	_____	_____

Example of a Port Point-to-Point Communication

In the present illustration of a point-to-point transmission from port 15 in station 1 to port 15^{III} in station 2, the
5 SCP 32 in station 1 would load the destination address in the location of the TSSB 126 having the same input address as the corresponding partition for the traffic in the TBB 54 so that the same address value output from the burst priority mechanism 74 to the TBB 54 over line 125 for bursting the
10 TBB partition for port 15, will also access over line 123 the corresponding destination address from the TSSB 126. The destination address to be loaded in the TSSB 126 for the point-to-point transmission from port 15 can have the address bits 0 through 6 have the binary number 0000010 which identifies the destination station as SCC number 2. The destination
15 address bits 7 through 15 would be the direct address of the partition in the RBB 64 at station 2 which, for example, can be the value 33, and thus the address bits 7 through 15 would have the binary number 000100001.

20

As was previously described, the burst priority mechanism 74 will enqueue the partition address of the TBB 54 corresponding to the port 15, in the frame prior to bursting. When the time has come to burst the channel of data loaded from
25 the port 15 into the TBB 54, the burst priority mechanism 74 outputs the address of the TBB partition on line 125, that same address being output on line 123 to the TSSB 126. The partition of data from the TBB 54 is loaded over line 45 into the traffic portion 338 of the transmit serializer 335,
30 which was shown in Figure 4. At approximately the same time, the corresponding location in the TSSB 126 containing the destination address is output as 16 bits over line 334 to the FEC encoder 58 which applies a forward error correction code to increase the number of bits in the destination
35 address to 32 bits, which are loaded into the address portion

336 of the transmit serializer 335. The 512 bits of address and traffic are then converted from parallel to serial form by the transmit serializer 335 and are output as part of the TDMA burst through the burst modem 24 as the signal to the
5 satellite transponder 5. The returning signal 6 from the satellite transponder 5 is directed through the burst modem 24 at the receiving station 2, to the receive deserializer 337 which was shown in Figure 4, where the 32 bit FEC encoded destination address is loaded into the address portion 340
10 and the 480 bits of traffic in the channel are loaded in the traffic portion 342. The receive deserializer 337 performs an FEC decoding of the 32 address bits in the FEC decoder 344 and then outputs the 16 bits of the destination address into the address portion 346 of the receive register 345.
15 The receive deserializer 337 outputs the 480 bits of traffic to the data portion 348 of the receive register 345.

The point-to-point detector 356 in station 2 has an input connected to the bit locations 0 through 6 in the address
20 portion 346 of the receive register 345, to detect whether the destination address is a point-to-point address which identifies this receiving SCC as the intended recipient of this channel. If the destination address identifies this SCC as the intended recipient, the point-to-point detector
25 356 outputs an enabling signal on line 358 to the gate 360 which transfers the bits 7 through 15 in the address portion 346 of the receive register 345 as a direct address to the RBB 64' over line 362. The enabling signal 358 also gates the 480 bits of traffic from the data portion 348 of the
30 receive register 345 through the delay 364, the line 363, through the gate 366 enabled by the signal on line 358, over the line 368 as a data input to the receive burst buffer 64'. As has been previously described, the direct RBB address on line 362 and the traffic on line 368 are buffered
35 in sections 63 and 65, respectively, of the elastic buffer 62' before being output over lines 47a and 47b, respectively

to the RBB 64'. As has been previously described, the SCM 50 then cyclically accesses the partition in the RBB 64' so as to output the channel of data over the receive bus 44b' to the port 15^{III}, as desired.

5

Broadcasting

If either a control signaling broadcast from the SCP 32 or a port broadcast from the port 15 in the station 1 is to be
10 conducted, the broadcast tables 375 in each of the intended receiving stations 2 must be previously set up with the appropriate contents. The broadcast table 375 provides 1,024 storage locations, each of which is accessible by bits 6 through 15 of the destination address stored in the address
15 portion 346 of the receive register 345. Each entry specifies whether or not a particular broadcast is authorized to transcend network boundaries, where the 100 possible SCC stations using a single satellite transponder are subdivided into smaller groups, each of which is normally not authorized
20 to speak with members of another group. It will be assumed for the balance of this discussion that all broadcasts occur within network boundaries. Each entry in the broadcast table 375 further includes authorization that a control signaling broadcast which has been received is intended for
25 this station or authorization that a port broadcast received by this station is intended for this station. Finally, if a received broadcast is a port broadcast, the entry in the broadcast table contains the direct address to the RBB partition into which the port channel is to be placed. The
30 broadcast table format is shown in Table X.

TABLE X

Broadcast Table Entry Format

5				INTER		SIG	PT		RBB PARTITION
	X	X	X	NTWK BC		BC	BC	X	ADDRESS
	0	1	2	3		4	5	6 7	15
10	Bits 0, 1, 2 and 6 are reserved. Set to zero by program.								
15	Bit 3	:	Indicates whether a signaling or port broadcast (identified by bits 6-15 of the address) which originated from outside this SCC's network can be accepted by this SCC.						
20	Bit 4	:	Indicates whether this SCC participates in the signaling broadcast identified by bits 6-15 of the address.						
25	Bit 5	:	Indicates whether this SCC participates in the port broadcast identified by bits 6-15 of the address.						
	Bits 7-15	:	If a port broadcast is accepted, bits 7-15 indicate the RBB partition into which the port channel is placed.						

Example of a Control Signaling Broadcast

Assume in this example that the transmission from station 1 to station 2 is part of a control signal broadcast from the SCP 32 to many recipient stations' SCPs. Thus, prior to the SCP broadcast, the broadcast table 375 in each intended recipient station must have the broadcast table entry for this particular broadcast connection have bit number 4 contain a value of binary one. This will authorize the acceptance of this particular SCP broadcast connection. For this example let entry number 56 out of the 1,024 possible entries in the broadcast table 375 correspond to this particular SCP broadcast. Then, prior to the SCP broadcast, the SCP 32 in the transmitting station 1 loads over line 330 into the TSSB 126 at a high priority location selected by the SCP 32, a 16 bit destination address whose first bits 0 through 6 contain the binary 1111010 which has the value of 122 which indicates a signaling broadcast, as described in Table IX. The bits 7 through 15 of the destination address will have the binary number 000111000 which has a value of 56, the intended location of the broadcast entry for this SCP broadcast connection. The control message which the SCP 32 wishes to transmit in broadcast mode to a plurality of receiving stations 2 is a 480 bit message which is output from the SCP 32 over line 332 to the traffic portion 338 of the transmit serializer 335. The SCP also causes the TSSB 126 to output the corresponding destination address at approximately the same time over line 334 to the FEC encoder 58 where the 16 bit destination address is encoded into a 32 bit FEC encoded address and is loaded into the address portion 336 of the transmit serializer 335. The local timing and acquisition mechanism 34 will trigger the transmission of the 512 bit control signal channel during the beginning portion of the TDMA burst from station 1, as has been previously described. The 512 bits of address and

control signal are transmitted to the satellite transponder 5 and broadcast to all SCC stations in the transponding network. At station 2, the 512 bits of address and control signal information are loaded into the receive deserializer 5 337 as previously described, where the address portion 340 is decoded in the FEC decoder 344, and the 16 bit destination address is loaded in the address portion 346 of the receive register 345, while the 480 bits of control signal are loaded into the data portion 348 of the receive register 10 345.

The broadcast detector 350 has an input connected to bits 0 through 5, the high order bits of the address portion 346 in the receive register 345, and detects whether a port broadcast 15 has been received, which it indicates by an enabling signal on line 352 or whether an SCP broadcast has been received, which it indicates by an enabling signal on line 354. Since the received address indicates that an SCP broadcast message has been received, an enabling signal is 20 output on line 354 from the broadcast detector 350 to the gate 370, which transfers bits 6 through 15 in the address portion 346 of the receive register 345 as a 10 bit indirect address to the address input 372 of the broadcast table 375. Since the received address bits 6 through 15 have a binary 25 value of 56, the 56th entry in the broadcast table 375 for every receiving station in the network, is output and bit number 4 is tested by outputting it over line 374 to the gate 376, to determine whether this particular receiving SCC is authorized to accept this particular SCP broadcast. If 30 the binary value of the bit in bit 4 is one, then gate 376 is enabled and the enabling signal on line 354 from the broadcast detector 350 is output on line 378 to the gate 380 which allows the transfer of the 480 bits of control information in the data portion 348 of the receive register 345 35 to pass from the line 368 to the SCP 32', as desired for station 2.

Alternately, if a point-to-point SCP-to-SCP control signal communication is to be made, a regular SCP broadcast is conducted, and is addressed to one of 100 broadcast table entries which has been previously stored in and is unique to
5 the recipient SCC.

Example of a Port Broadcast

As a next example, it is desired to broadcast data from port
10 15 in station 1 both intranodally to ports 15^I and 15^{II} in station 1 and internodally to ports 15^{III}, 15^{IV} and 15^V in station 2. In this example, all of these ports can be considered to have the basic data rate of 32 Kbps and can either be a voice port 20 or a data port 16, but in either
15 case, only a single SCM word need be loaded into the SCM for each respective port. Before the call is made, the SCP 32 must communicate with the SCPs in each intended recipient station to set up a broadcast table 375 in each intended recipient. For this example the 57th broadcast entry out of
20 the 1,024 possible broadcast entries in the broadcast table 375 will be uniquely associated with this particular port broadcast connection. Prior to the actual call, the SCP 32' in each intended recipient station loads the 57th broadcast table entry bit number 5 with a binary one to indicate that
25 this recipient station is authorized to receive this particular port broadcast and each respective SCP 32' allocates one available partition in the RBB 64' for all of the intended recipient ports in that station. The actual RBB partition selected by each SCP 32' in each respective recipient station
30 will be different, depending upon which partitions are available at the time the call is set up, but the broadcast table entry of 57 will be the same for all of the intended recipient stations in the network. In the example for station 2, the RBB partition 33 can be chosen by the SCP 32'
35 so that the binary number loaded in bit locations 7 through 15 for the broadcast table entry 57 is 000100001. The SCM

50' in station 2 is loaded with as many SCM words as there are intended recipient voice equivalent ports in station 2 for this port broadcast. In this example, since there are three intended recipient voice equivalent ports, the SCM 50' is loaded with three SCM words, each word respectively containing the port ID in the field 78 for its corresponding port and all of these three SCM words containing the same RBB partition address in the SCM word field 82. Similar operations are carried out in all other intended recipient SCCs for this particular port broadcast to complete the setting up of the internodal connections.

With respect to the intranodal connection within station 1 for broadcasting from port 15 to ports 15^I and 15^{II} , the SCP 32 in station 1 loads the SCM 50 over line 76 with three SCM words, each containing a separate port identification in field 78 pointing to its respective port. The SCM word for the primary, broadcasting port 15 can have the intranodal buffer address of $p=2$, for example and then the SCM words for the secondary, receiving ports 15^I and 15^{II} would have the address field 82 containing the intranodal buffer address value of $p+1=3$. As has been previously discussed, the SCM word for the primary port 15 has its address field 82, containing the value of two, also pointing to the location 2 in the TBB 54 for internodal communication.

The SCP 32 in station 2 then completes the set-up of the call by loading the destination address, which is to be appended to every channel of traffic transmitted by the port 15 through the TBB 54, into the location 2 in the TSSB 126. Since this is to be a port broadcast, bits 0 through 6 of the destination address will be the binary number 1111100. Since the destination address is to access the broadcast table entry number 57 in each recipient station, the bits 7 through 15 of the destination address loaded into the TSSB

126 will be the binary number 000111001. This completes the set-up of the call for this particular port broadcast, both intranodally and internodally.

- 5 During the first TDMA frame that port 15 is outputting a channel of data on output bus 44a in station 1, during each of the scans of the SCM 50, the intranodal buffer is loading a byte of that data in the present scan into a first one of the partitions 2 or 3 and is outputting the byte of data
10 received during the last scan to the intranodal receiving ports 15^I and 15^{II} so that at the end of the first frame, the first channel's worth of data has been broadcast intranodally from the primary port 15 to the secondary ports 15^I and 15^{II}, in the manner previously described for the operation
15 of the intranodal buffer 56.

- During the first TDMA frame previously described, the 60 bytes of data produced by the primary port 15 on the output bus 44a are loaded into the partition number 2 of the TBB 54
20 under the control of the SCM 50, as has been previously described. During the last scan of the SCM 50, the burst priority mechanism 74 enqueues the partition address of value 2 to prepare it for bursting during the next TDMA frame, as has been previously described. During the next
25 TDMA frame, when the timing and acquisition mechanism 34 signals to the burst priority mechanism 74 that the TDMA burst for the station 1 is to commence, the burst priority mechanism 74 outputs on line 125 the partition address of value 2 to the TBB 54 causing the TBB 54 to output on line
30 45 to the traffic portion 338 of the transmit serializer 335, the 480 bits of data accumulated from the primary port 15 for internodal transmission. At approximately the same time, the TBB partition address of value 2 is output on line 123 from the burst priority mechanism 74 to the address
35 input of the TSSB 126 to access the destination address of

16 bits which is output on line 334 to the FEC encoder 58 where it is encoded into 32 bits and loaded into the address portion 336 of the transmit serializer 335. The 512 bits of address and traffic are then transmitted via the burst modem 5 24 to the satellite transponder 5 and then broadcast to all recipient stations in the satellite transponder network where the 512 bits are loaded in the respective receive deserializer 337. With respect to station 2, as has been previously described, the FEC decoder 344 converts the 32 10 bits of address in address portion 340 of the receive deserializer 337 into the 16 bit destination address which is loaded into the address portion 346 of the receive register 345 and the traffic portion 342 of the receive deserializer 337 is loaded into the data portion 348 of the receive 15 register 345.

The broadcast detector 350 detects that the destination address bits 0 through 6 indicate a port broadcast has been received, and therefore an enabling signal is output on line 20 352. In the reception of all port broadcasts, it is important that a receiving station not accept its own burst since the approximately 250 millisecond delay between transmission and reception via the satellite 5 will cause a disconcerting echo for speakers in voice communication and will cause confusing or garbled data communications. It is for this 25 purpose that the not-own-burst detector 396 is provided in each recipient station, as is shown for station 2 in Figure 28, which has an input from the timing and acquisition mechanism 34, for timing the duration between the instant 30 that local transmission takes place in each frame for the locally originated TDMA burst and the instant when that transmission can be expected to be received after a round trip path to the satellite 5 and back. If the time of arrival of the destination address under consideration for 35 acceptance by the broadcast detector 350 is not the expected time of arrival of the local SCC's own TDMA burst, as de-

terminated by the not-own-burst detector 396, then an enabling signal is applied to the gate 398 to transfer any port broadcast detected signal on line 352 to the gate 370. When the gate 370 is enabled, bits 6 through 15 in the address portion 346 of the receive register 345 are transferred as a 10 bit indirect address to the address input 372 of the broadcast table 375.

In this example, bits 6 through 15 have the binary value of 57 and thus the broadcast table entry number 57 is accessed from the broadcast table 375 in station 2 and bit 5 is output over line 382. If bit 5 is a binary one, which it is in this example, then this recipient SCC is authorized to accept this particular port broadcast. The enabling signal on line 382 enables the gate 384 to transfer the stored, 9 bit RBB address in bit locations 7 through 15 of the broadcast table at broadcast entry 57, as the write address input of the RBB 64' via the portion 63 of the elastic buffer 62', over lines 386 and 47a. At the same time, the enabling signal on line 382 enables the gate 388 to transfer the 480 bit traffic information from the data portion 348 of the receive register 345, through the delay 364 and along the line 363, via the portion 65 of the elastic buffer 62' and over the line 47b as the data input of the RBB 64'. Thus, the 480 bits of traffic are loaded into the RBB partition number 33 as designated by the broadcast table 375 at station 2, during this second receive frame.

During the third receive frame, the SCM 50' will be scanning through the three SCM words corresponding to the three recipient ports at station 2. As each SCM word is scanned, its corresponding recipient port is selected and the RBB partition 33 is accessed to output a byte of the 60 bytes in that partition, to the selected recipient port. All three of the recipient ports at the receiving station will receive the full 60 bytes of data stored in the partition number 33

of the RBB 64' by the end of the third receive frame. In this manner, both intranodal and internodal port broadcasts can be carried out.

- 5 It should be noted that the point within the TDMA burst from station 1 when the port broadcast channel is transmitted is arbitrary as far as the successful reception of that broadcast is concerned, and can vary as a function of data activity compression operations, deferred data transmission operations,
10 voice activity compression operations, or non-integral multiple pattern generation operations previously discussed without adversely affecting the successful transmission of the broadcast operation. It can be seen that a very complete connectivity of all of the ports in all of the SCC stations
15 in the satellite transponder network can in fact take place, the extent of which merely depends upon properly setting up the respective SCMs 50 and broadcast tables 375 in each SCC, including that SCC having the primary port.
- 20 The example of a port broadcast given above was for those ports having a data rate which was 32 Kbps, the basic voice equivalent port rate. However, ports of any rate can be accommodated in port broadcast operations, with the SCM in each respective SCC participating in the port broadcast,
25 loading a sufficient number n of SCM words to accommodate the port's data rate as has been previously described in the sections for integral multiple data rate operations and non-integral multiple data rate operations. There must also be n destination addresses loaded in the TSSB 126 to accommodate
30 the n number of TBB partitions to be transmitted during each TDMA frame. Further, there must be n broadcast table entries since each destination address received by a recipient SCC must operate as a separate indirect address to the broadcast table 375 in order to issue a separate direct RBB
35 address from the broadcast table 375 to the RBB 64' in order that n separate RBB partitions in the RBB 64' in the reci-

ipient station 2 can be accessed for every SCM scan of the SCM 50' in station 2, to enable the loading of n channels of data per TDMA receive frame into each of the respective recipient ports at the receiving station 2.

5

Digital Data Operating Multipoint

In a multipoint connection of digital data ports, one port is the primary and the others are the secondaries. The
10 primary should employ a protocol which insures that only one secondary is communicating with the primary at any time and that the secondaries do not directly communicate with each other. Using such a protocol, the primary can communicate with all of the secondaries using the port broadcast mechanism described above. The secondaries can communicate with
15 the primary via a direct point-to-point address which indicates the identity of the SCC station where the primary is located and the direct address of the RBB partition used by the primary port.

20

If the primary and two or more of its associated secondaries are part of the same SCC, the secondaries must share the same intranodal buffer partition. This is required since the SCM 50 can only select one INB/RBB partition as a receive
25 source for the primary. If the ports operate at a rate greater than 32 Kbps, the secondaries must share the same n INB partitions. These secondaries are able to share the same INB partition because, at most, only one secondary is transmitting at any given moment due to the protocol imposed
30 by the data user at the primary port upon the data users at all of the secondary ports. Therefore, only one secondary will be active. The transmit byte developed by this secondary will be placed into the INB 56. This selective loading of the INB 56 (and the TBB 54) is controlled by the SCM 50
35 via the conditional write bit in byte 4 of the SCM word, as specified in Table II. When the conditional write bit is

on, the associated voice equivalent port can only load the intranodal buffer 56 if it is active.

Of the secondaries sharing the same INB partition, all but
5 the first secondary encountered by the SCM 50 during its
scan will have the conditional write bit on. As a result,
the INB 56 is loaded with either the information byte de-
veloped by an active secondary port or the idle byte deve-
loped by the first secondary scan if all secondaries are
10 inactive.

Echoes are suppressed by rejecting port broadcasts contained
in the SCC's own burst as previously described, and by
blocking the intranodal buffer as a source if the port was
15 active on the previous scan. This is accomplished by the
receive source switch 390 shown in Figure 28 which has an
input connected to the port activity memory 96, for indica-
ting whether a port was active during the previous SCM scan.
If in fact the port was active, the receive source switch
20 390 outputs a disabling signal on line 391' to the gate 394
which normally connects the output of the INB 56 to the
receive bus 44b, prohibiting data output from the INB 56
for the brief duration of the active port's selection by
the SCM 50.

25 A representation of a multipoint connection between a
primary p and local secondary stations S1 and S2 is shown in
Figure 29. There are also two remote secondary stations S3
and S4 shown in Figure 29. Primary station p is assigned
30 the INB/TBB partition n. Secondary stations S1 and S2 are
assigned the INB/TBB partition n+1. The INB partitions n
and n+1 form an even/odd pair used by ports p and S1/S2 to
communicate intranodally as previously described. The port
p transmits to S3/S4 via the TBB partition n and receives
35 from S3 and S4 via the RBB partition n.

Conference Connections

- All conferees within the same conference employ the same port broadcast number. A party speaking can be heard by all parties. If more than one party speaks simultaneously, the results will be garbled. If two or more parties associated with the same conference or part of the same SCC, the parties must share the same INB partition. Therefore, INB pairing is disabled. This is required since the SCM 50 can select only one INB/TBB partition as a receive source. By disabling the pairing of the INB partitions, the parties associated with the same conference and part of the same SCC will always have access to the INB partition into which all conversations associated with that conference and originating from within that SCC are placed. INB pairing is controlled by the SCM via the intranodal conference bit in the SCM word byte 4, as described in Table II. When the intranodal conference bit is on, the INB partitions are not paired.
- 20 In order for two or more voice ports to share the same INB partition, it is necessary to assure that only the active equivalent voice port writes into the INB. Of the voice equivalent ports sharing the same INB partition, all but the first port encountered by the SCM during its scan will have the conditional write bit on. As a result, the INB will be loaded with either the information byte developed by an active port or a byte developed by the first port scanned if all ports are being VACed or DACed.
- 30 Echoes are suppressed by rejecting port broadcasts contained in the SCC's own burst as previously described, and by blocking the INB as a source if the port was active on the previous scan, as previously described.
- 35 A representation of a conference connection is shown in Figure 30. Conferees C1 and C2 are local and conferees C3

and C4 are remote. C1 and C2 are assigned to share the
INB/TBB partition n. C1 and C2 communicate intranodally via
the INB partition n and transmit to C3 and C4 through the
TBB partition n and receive from C3 and C4 via the RBB
5 partition n.

In a conference where there are both local intranodal con-
ferees and remote internodal conferees, a local talker
cannot hear any locally originated traffic due to the inhibi-
10 ting function of the gate 394 on the INB, however the local
talker can hear internodal traffic from the RBB since the
local station's own transmission to the satellite 5 is
blocked as previously described and thus the local talker
will hear the transmission from the remote port which was
15 last to write into the local RBB partition accessed by the
local talker's port.

In a conference, a local nontalker will hear the last local
talker through the intranodal buffer since the receive
20 source switch 390 has an input 387 from the INB loaded array
72 and another input 385 from the RBB loaded array 226 and
the receive source switch 390 inhibits the transmission of
traffic out of the RBB by means of the line 391 to the gate
392 when the INB loaded array 72 indicates that the correspon-
25 ding partition in the INB has traffic. A local nontalker
will hear remote transmissions through his RBB partition
only if there is no other local talker transmitting through
the INB 56.

30 In a conference where all conferees are mutually remote,
using separate SCCs, a nontalker will hear the last talker
in the TDMA frame since his RBB partition is rewritten with
every succeeding reception from the satellite 5 and only the
last talker in the TDMA frame will survive in the local RBB
35 partition.

During a conference, when no conferee is talking, the corresponding partition in the INB 56 and RBB 64 will be empty and this will be indicated by the status of the INB loaded array 72 and the RBB loaded array 226. Thus the
5 receive source switch 390 will transfer an enabling signal on line 395 to the tone ROS 46 which will output on the receive bus 44b a quiet background noise to the local recipient ports engaging in the conference connection.

10 It should now be apparent how the basic principle of the invention of selectively appending either a direct destination address to point-to-point communication or an indirect destination address to broadcast communication which indirectly addresses a broadcast memory at each receiving location
15 storing correlated direct addresses which directly address the plurality of intended destination ports, is applied in both multipoint and conferencing network connections, as well as for broadcast network connections. This principle enables the free selection of the instant in time
20 when the broadcast channel is transmitted with respect to the beginning of the TDMA burst. This feature enables the application of data activity compression techniques, deferred data/variable priority techniques, voice activity compression techniques, and non-integral multiple data rate
25 pattern generation techniques to the various channels transmitted in the TDMA burst without impairing the extensive connectivity of the port broadcast.

While a specific embodiment of the invention has been
30 disclosed, it will be understood by those of skill in the art that the foregoing and other changes in form and details may be made therein without departing from the spirit and the scope of the invention.

C L A I M S

1. A method for conducting broadcast communication between
a sending port and a plurality of receiving ports over
a TDMA communication link while conducting point-to-
point communication between other ports over said link,
5 characterized by the following steps:
appending a first type destination address to each
point-to-point communication, which directly addresses
the intended destination port;
appending a second type destination address to each
10 broadcast communication, which indirectly addresses a
broadcast memory (375) at each receiving location (2),
said memory storing correlated direct addresses which
are accessed by said second type address to directly
address the intended destination port(s) (15^{III});
15 whereby broadcast and point-to-point communications can
be carried out during time intervals within the TDMA
burst which are not predetermined.
2. Method according to claim 1, for selectively carrying
20 out a point-to-point or broadcasting connection, com-
prising:
buffering data for point-to-point communication in a
first transmit burst buffer (54) location and buffering
data for a broadcast transmission in a second transmit
25 burst buffer location;
buffering a direct destination address in a first
location in a transmit space signaling buffer (126) and
buffering a second indirect broadcast address in a
second location in said transmit space signaling buffer;
30 appending said first data to said direct destination
address and appending said second data to said indirect
broadcast address and bursting in a TDMA mode said
first and second data and addresses via said satellite
(5) to a geographically remote second ground station (2);

comparing said first and said second addresses at said second earth station with the second earth station's direct destination address;

transferring said first data (348) to the intended destination port (15^{III}) at said second earth station in accordance with said first direct destination address;

accessing a broadcast memory (375) with said second indirect broadcast address to determine a common buffering location (64') in said second earth station (2) for the transfer of said second data;

transferring said data from said common buffering location in said second earth station to a plurality of data ports (15^{IV} , 15^{V}) at said second earth station each of which are switchably connected in common to said common buffering location;

whereby both point-to-point and broadcasting connections can be simultaneously achieved.

3. Apparatus (Fig. 28) for conducting broadcast communication between a sending port and a plurality of receiving ports over a TDMA communication link while conducting point-to-point communication between other ports over said link, comprising:

a first (126) and a second (335) buffer at a transmitting end of said link for appending a first type (direct) destination address to each point-to-point communication to directly address the intended destination port; and for appending a second type (indirect) destination address to each broadcast communication;

a broadcast memory (375) at a receiving end (2) of said link, for storing correlated direct addresses which are accessed by said second type address to directly address the intended destination port (15^{IV} , 15^{V});

whereby broadcast and point-to-point communications can be carried out during time intervals within a TDMA burst which are not predetermined.

- 5 4. The apparatus of claim 3 for selectively carrying out point-to-point or broadcasting connections in a TDMA satellite communications network between remote earth stations, with a transmit burst buffer (54) having a plurality of data partitions, each corresponding to a
10 particular local transmitting port (15), with a first port (15) selectively transmitting point-to-point and a second port (15^I) selectively transmitting in a broadcast mode to destination ports at said second earth stations (2), and said transmit burst buffer (54) at said first
15 station having an output connected to TDMA burst transmission means;
wherein the first buffer (transmit space signaling buffer 126) at said first earth station (1) has a first partition storing a direct destination address corresponding to the data to be transmitted point-to-point
20 from said first local port (15) to a first port (15^{III}) in said second earth station and a second partition for storing an indirect broadcast address corresponding to the data stored in said second partition in said
25 transmit burst buffer (54) from said second local port (15^I) for a broadcast connection, said transmit space signaling buffer (126) having an output connected to said TDMA burst transmission means (24);
wherein the second buffer (transmit serializer 335) at
30 said first station (1) has an input (45) connected to said transmit burst buffer (54) and said transmit space signaling buffer (126) for accessing said point-to-point data in said first partition of said transmit burst buffer (54) and appending to it said direct
35 destination address from said first partition in

5 said transmit space signaling buffer and for accessing
said broadcast data stored in said second partition of
said transmit burst buffer and appending to it said
indirect broadcast address stored in said second par-
10 tition of said transmit space signaling buffer and
directing said data and addresses to said TDMA burst
transmission means;
the apparatus further comprising:
a first comparison means (356) in said second (2) earth
15 station having an input connected to a TDMA burst
receiving means (337), for comparing the first direct
destination address (346) from said first earth station
(1) with the destination address of said second earth
station (2) and routing said first point-to-point data
20 (348) received from said first earth station to a first
partition in a receive burst buffer (64') in said
second earth station (2);
a second comparison means (350, 398, 370, 382) comparing
said second indirect broadcast address received from
25 said first earth station with a stored broadcast
address and routing said second broadcast data (348) re-
ceived from said first earth station (1) to a second,
common location in said receive burst buffer (64') in
response to indirectly addressing a broadcast memory (375)
30 in said second earth station (2) having an input con-
nected to said second comparison means (350) and an
output (386) connected to said receive burst buffer (64')
for accessing said common location in said receive
burst buffer;
a plurality of ports (15^{IV} , 15^V) at said second earth
station (2) being switchably connected to said common
location in said receive burst buffer (64') for re-
ceiving said second data from said first earth station
in broadcast mode;

whereby both point-to-point and broadcasting connections can be established.

5. The apparatus of claim 4, which further comprises:
5 a transmit burst buffer (54) at said second station (2) having data partitions corresponding to each one of said broadcast destination ports (15^{IV} , 15^V) in said second station, for selectively transmitting point-to-point to said second port at said first station, having
10 an output connected to second TDMA burst transmission means (335, station 2);
a transmit space signaling buffer (126) at said second earth station (2) having partitions storing direct
15 destination addresses corresponding to the data to be transmitted point-to-point from said each one of said broadcast destination ports (15^{IV} , 15^V) to said second port (15^I) in said first earth station, having an
output connected to said second TDMA burst transmission means;
20 whereby TDMA multipoint communication connections can be made.
6. The apparatus of claim 4, which further comprises:
25 a transmit burst buffer (54) at said second station (2) having a plurality of data partitions, each corresponding to one of said broadcast destination ports (15^{IV} , 15^V) in said second station, each selectively transmitting in a broadcast mode to other ports including said
30 second port (15^I) at said first earth station, said transmit burst buffer at said second station having an output connected to second TDMA burst transmission means;

- a transmit space signaling buffer (126) at said second earth station (2) having a plurality of partitions storing indirect broadcast addresses corresponding to the data stored in said partitions in said transmit burst buffer (54) at said second station for broadcast connections, having an output connected to said second TDMA burst transmission means;
- burst logic means (serializer 335) at said second station (2) having an input connected to said transmit burst buffer (54) and said transmit space signaling buffer (126) at said second station for accessing said broadcast data stored in said partitions of said transmit burst buffer and appending to them said corresponding indirect broadcast address stored in said partitions of said transmit space signaling buffer at said second location and directing said data and addresses to said second TDMA burst transmission means; whereby TDMA conference communication connections can be made.
- 20
7. The apparatus of claim 6, wherein said ports (15) are voice ports.
- 25
8. The apparatus of claim 3 having a plurality of input/output ports at a first station for transferring n_i channels of m data units each per TDMA frame from respective, local data users to a TDMA transmit burst communication link, with a first port (15) transmitting a point-to-point message at a rate R_j and a second port (15^I) transmitting a broadcast message at a rate R_k , and having a plurality of input/output ports (15^{III}, 15^{IV}, 15^V) at a second station for transferring n_i of said channels of data from a TDMA receive burst communication link to respective local users on a time interleaved basis during periodic TDMA frames, with a third
- 35

port (15^{III}) receiving said point-to-point message at said rate R_j and a plurality of fourth ports (15^{IV} , 15^V) receiving said broadcast message at said rate R_k , comprising:

5 a transmit burst buffer (54) at said first station (1) having a data input connected to a transmit bus (44a) common to the data outputs of said first (15) and second ports (15^I) and a data output connected to said TDMA transmit burst communication link, for storing n_j partitions of data from said first port and n_k partitions of data for said second port in selected ones of a plurality of addressable storage locations arranged into a plurality of rows;

10 a first buffer (transmit signaling buffer 126) at said first station having an output connected to said transmit burst link, with a plurality of storage locations for storing n_j direct destination addresses corresponding to ones of said locations in said transmit burst buffer (54) storing first partitions of data from said first (15) port to be transmitted point-to-point and for storing n_k indirect destination addresses corresponding to other ones of said locations in said transmit burst buffer storing second partitions of data from said second port to be transmitted in broadcast mode;

25 a burst mechanism (74, Fig. 14) at said first station (1) having an output (125) connected to an address input to said transmit burst buffer (54) and also connected (123) to an address input to said transmit signaling buffer (126), for accessing corresponding ones of said locations in said transmit burst buffer and in said transmit signaling buffer, to append each accessed partition of data to a destination address and transmit them in a TDMA burst over said transmit link;

35

the comparison means (356, 350) at said second station having an input connected to said TDMA receive burst communication link, for detecting said direct destination addresses and outputting a first control signal (358) and for detecting said indirect destination addresses and outputting a second control signal (352);

5 a receive burst buffer (64') in said second station (2) having a row address input (47a) gatably connected by said first control signal (358) to said TDMA receive

10 burst communication link, a data input (47b) connected to said receive link and a data output (44b) connected to a receive bus common to the data inputs of said third (15^{III}) and fourth (15^{IV}) ports, with a plurality of addressable storage locations arranged into rows and

15 m juxtaposed columns, for storing said n_j first partitions of data at ones of said rows accessed by said direct destination addresses;

a scanner (70, Fig. 14) at said second station (2) having a periodic cycle of m scans per TDMA frame, there being

20 a frame rate of f frames per second, with a scan count output (77) connected as a column address input to said receive burst buffer (64');

a switch control memory (50') at said second station (2) having an address input (75) connected to a scan

25 output of said scanner, a port select output (78') connected to a control input to each of said third and fourth ports and a stored address output (82') connected to a row address input to said receive burst buffer, (64') for storing n_j control words for said

30 third port, each of said n_j control words issuing a port select signal to said third port and issuing a distinct row address to said receive burst buffer when scanned by said scanner, where $n_j = R_j/mf$;

a broadcast memory (375) at said second station (2)

35 having an address input (372) gatably connected by said second control signal (352) to said TDMA receive burst

communication link (346) and an output (386) connected to said row address input (47a) to said receive burst buffer, (64') for storing n_k correlated direct addresses which are accessed by said n_k indirect destination addresses;

5 said broadcast memory (375) outputting said n_k correlated direct addresses to said receive burst buffer row address input (47a) for storing said n_k second partitions of data at ones of said rows so accessed;

10 said switch control memory (50') storing n_k second control words for each of said fourth ports (15^{IV} , 15^V), each of said second control words issuing a port select (78') to a corresponding one of said fourth ports and a row address to said receive burst buffer (64') which is common to all of said fourth ports and which stores one of said n_k second partitions of data, when scanned by said scanner, where $n_k = R_k/mf$;

15 whereby both broadcast and point-to-point communications can be carried out at different data rates during time intervals within the TDMA burst which are not predetermined.

20 9. The apparatus of claim 8, wherein each of said ports further comprises:

25 means (224, Fig. 19) for transferring n_i channels of $(q_i + a_i)m$ data units each per TDMA transmit frame from said respective local data sources (15^I) to said TDMA transmit burst communication link on a time interleaved basis during periodic TDMA transmit frames, each port operating at a data rate $R_i = (q_i + a_i)mf$, where q_i is a positive integer of zero, m is a positive integer and a_i is a fraction between zero and one;

30 whereby data from local data sources having data rates R_i which are not an integral multiple of the scan count rate (77) mf of said scanner, can be transmitted.

10. The apparatus of claim 8, wherein said ports (15) further include:
data activity compression means (218, Fig. 19) for deleting the transmission over said link of repetitive data in consecutive TDMA frames;
5 whereby said broadcasting connections can be made while data activity compression operations take place.
11. The apparatus of claim 8, comprising an intranodal
10 buffer (56) at said first station (1) having a data input (44a) connected to said transmit bus and a data output connected to said receive bus (44b), for storing data units from said first (15) and second (15^I) ports in selected ones of a plurality of addressable storage
15 locations arranged into rows and two juxtaposed columns; a scanner (70) at said first station (1) having a periodic cycle of m scans per TDMA frame, there being a frame rate of f frames per second, with a scan count output (77) connected as a column address input to said
20 intranodal buffer (56), addressing a first one of said columns during even numbered scans and addressing the second one of said columns during odd numbered scans; a switch control memory (50) at said first station (1) having an address input connected to a scan output (75)
25 of said scanner (70), a port select output (78) connected to a control input to each of said ports (15, 15^I, 15^{II}) and a stored address output (82) connected to a row address input to said intranodal buffer (56), for storing n_i control words for said first, second, third
30 and fourth ports; said first (15) and third (15^{II}) ports having the same data rate R_j having n_j pairs of said control words in said switch control memory (50), each of said pairs having a first control word in the q -th pair issuing a
35 port select signal (78) to said first port (15) and a

- row address to the p-th row in said intranodal buffer (56) in even scans of said switch control memory (50) and to the p+1 ST row in said intranodal buffer (56) during odd scans and a second control word in said q-th pair issuing a port select signal (78) to said third port (15^{II}) and a row address to the p+1 ST row in said intranodal buffer (56) in even scans of said switch control memory (50) and to the p-th row in said intranodal buffer during odd scans to transfer said point-to-point message from said first to said third port at said rate $R_j = n_j/mf$; said second (15^I) and fourth ports having the same data rate R_k having n_k pairs of said control words in said switch control memory (50) each of said pairs having a first control word in the q-th pair issuing a port select signal (78) to said third port (15^{III}) and a row address to the r-th row in said intranodal buffer (56) in even scans of said switch control memory (50) and to the r+1 ST row in said intranodal buffer (56) during odd scans and a second control word in said q-th pair issuing a port select signal (78) to each of said fourth ports and a row address to the r+1 ST row in said intranodal buffer in even scans of said switch control memory and to the r-th row in said intranodal buffer during odd scans, to transfer said broadcast message from said second port to each of said plurality of fourth ports at said rate $R_k = n_k/mf$.
12. The apparatus of claim 11, wherein each of said ports further comprises:
 means (224, Fig. 19) for transferring n_i channels of $(q_i+a_i)m$ data units each per TDMA transmit frame from said respective local data sources to said TDMA transmit burst communication link on a time interleaved basis during periodic TDMA transmit frames, each port operating at a data rate $R_i = (q_i+a_i)mf$, where q_i is a

positive integer or zero, m is a positive integer and a_i is a fraction between zero and one; whereby data from local data sources having data rates R_i which are not an integral multiple of the scan count rate mf of said scanner, can be transmitted.

- 5
13. The apparatus of claim 11, which further comprises:
a transmit burst buffer (54) at said first station (1)
having a data input (44a) connected to said transmit
10 bus and a data output (45) connected to a TDMA transmit
burst communication link, for storing partitions of
data from said first (15) and second (15^I) ports in
selected ones of a plurality of addressable storage
locations arranged into rows and m juxtaposed columns,
15 with said scan count output (77) from said scanner (70)
connected as a column address input and said stored
address output (82) of said switch control memory (50)
connected as a row address input;
a transmit signaling buffer (126) at said first station
20 (1) having an output (334) connected to said transmit
burst link, with a plurality of storage locations for
storing direct destination addresses corresponding to
ones of said locations in said transmit burst buffer
storing first partitions of data from said first port
25 to be transmitted point-to-point and for storing in-
direct destination addresses corresponding to other
ones of said locations in said transmit burst buffer
storing second partitions of data from said second port
to be transmitted in broadcast mode;
30 a burst mechanism (74) at said first station (1) having
an output (125) connected to an address input to said
transmit burst buffer (54) and connected to an address
input to said transmit signaling buffer (126), for
accessing corresponding ones of said locations in said

transmit burst buffer (54) and in said transmit signaling buffer, to append each accessed partition of data to a destination address and transmit them in a TDMA burst over said transmit link.

5

14. The apparatus of claim 11, comprising a burst detector (396) suppressing echoes by rejecting port broadcasts contained in that earth stations own burst and by blocking the intranodal buffer (56) as a source if the port was active on the previous scan.
- 10
15. The apparatus of claim 11, wherein a switch control memory (50) entry includes an intranodal conference bit indicating that two or more parties associated with the same conference are in the same node, for sharing the same intranodal buffer (56) partition.
- 15
16. The apparatus of claim 15, wherein the intranodal buffer (56) partition shared by each of the conferencing ports will store information from the last active voice port (20) scanned so that whenever two or more ports are talking at the same time, the last port scanned will be recorded.
- 20

FIG. 1

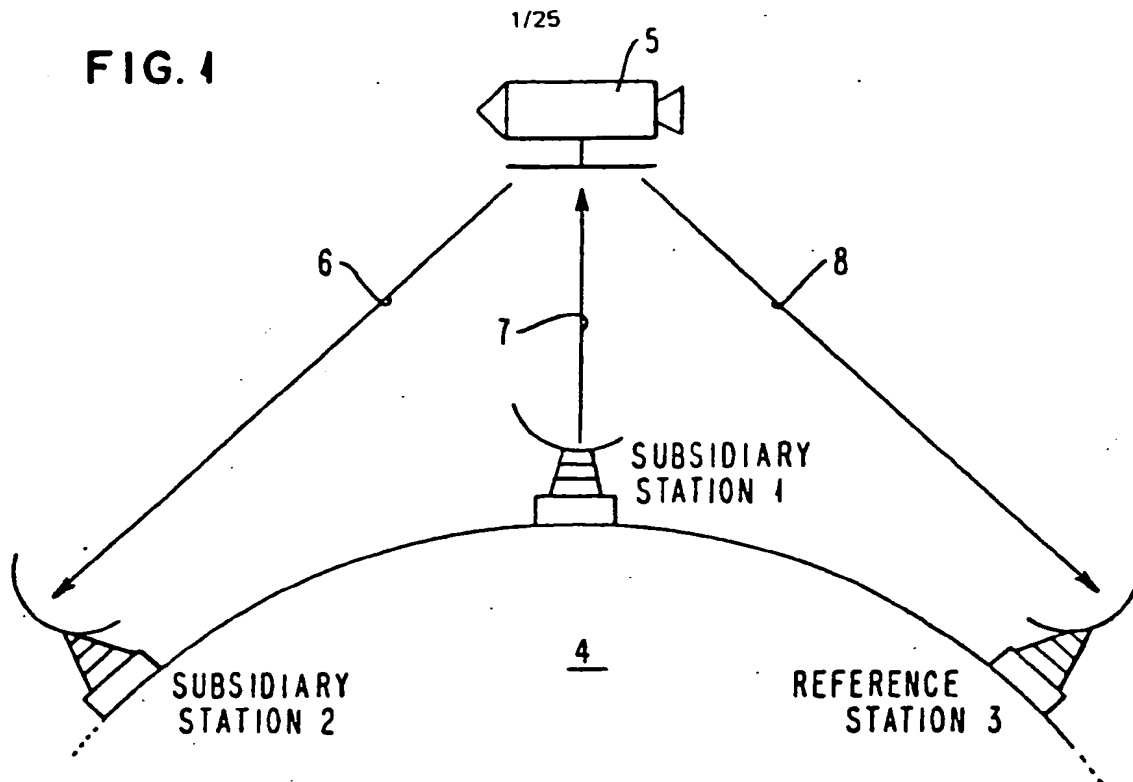


FIG. 6
SCM ORGANIZATION

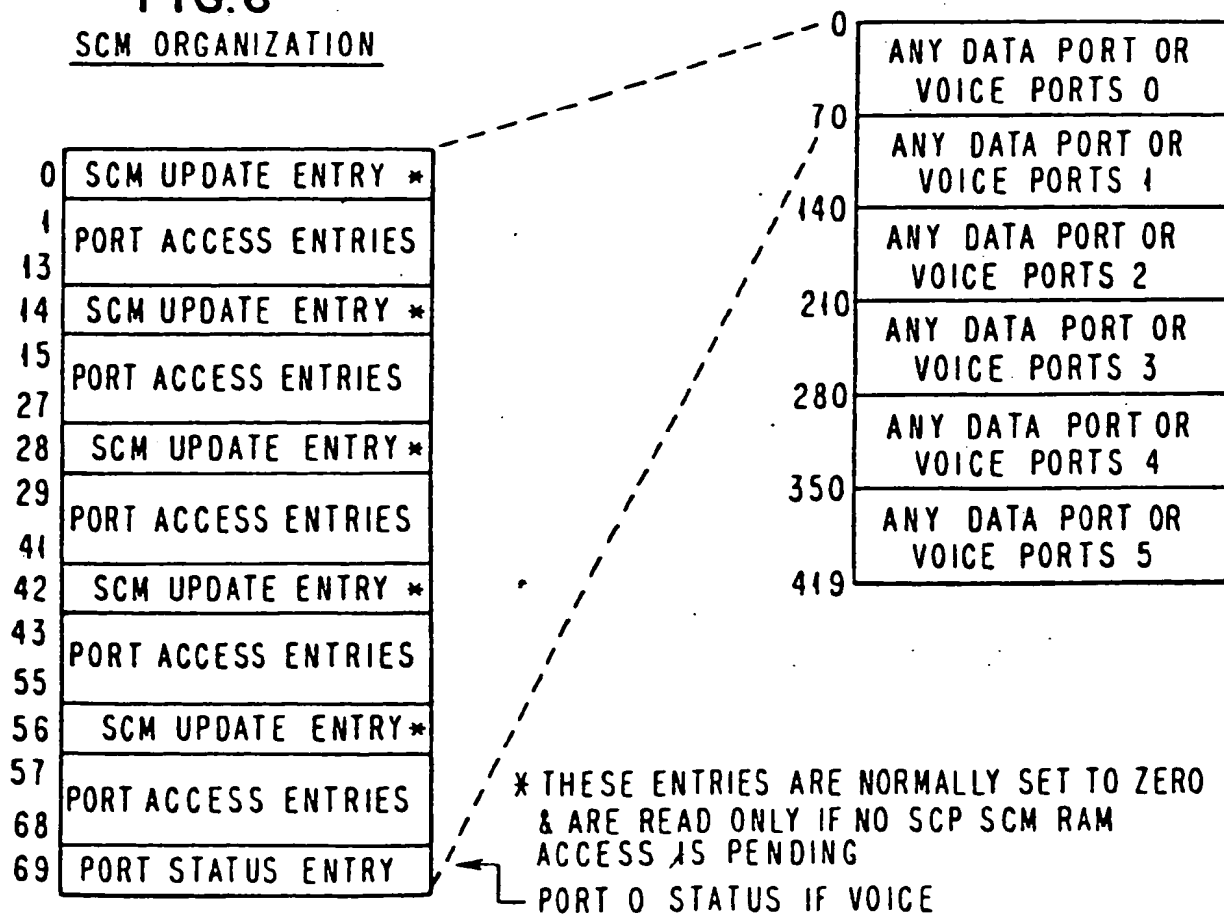


FIG. 2

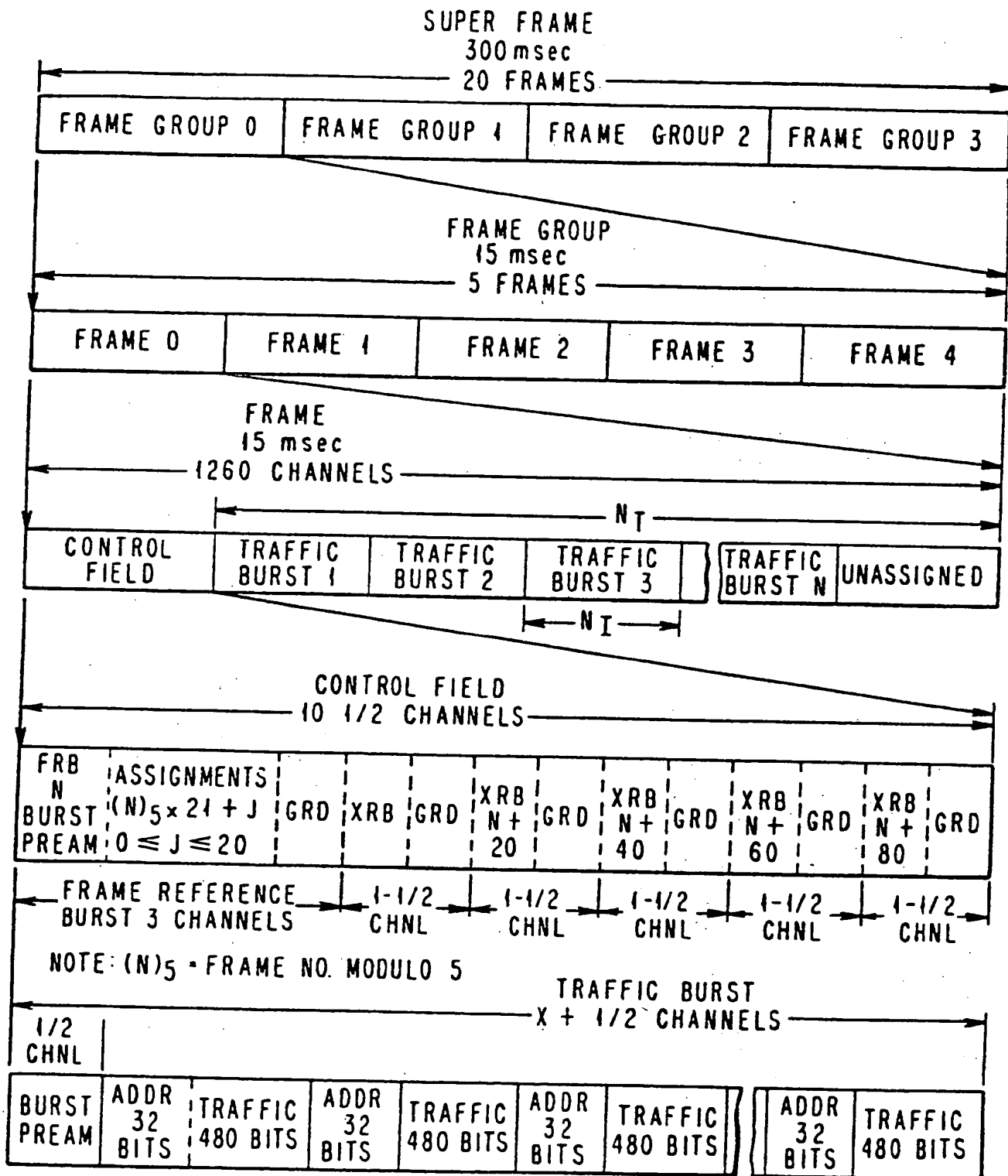


FIG. 3

SCC FUNCTIONAL AREAS

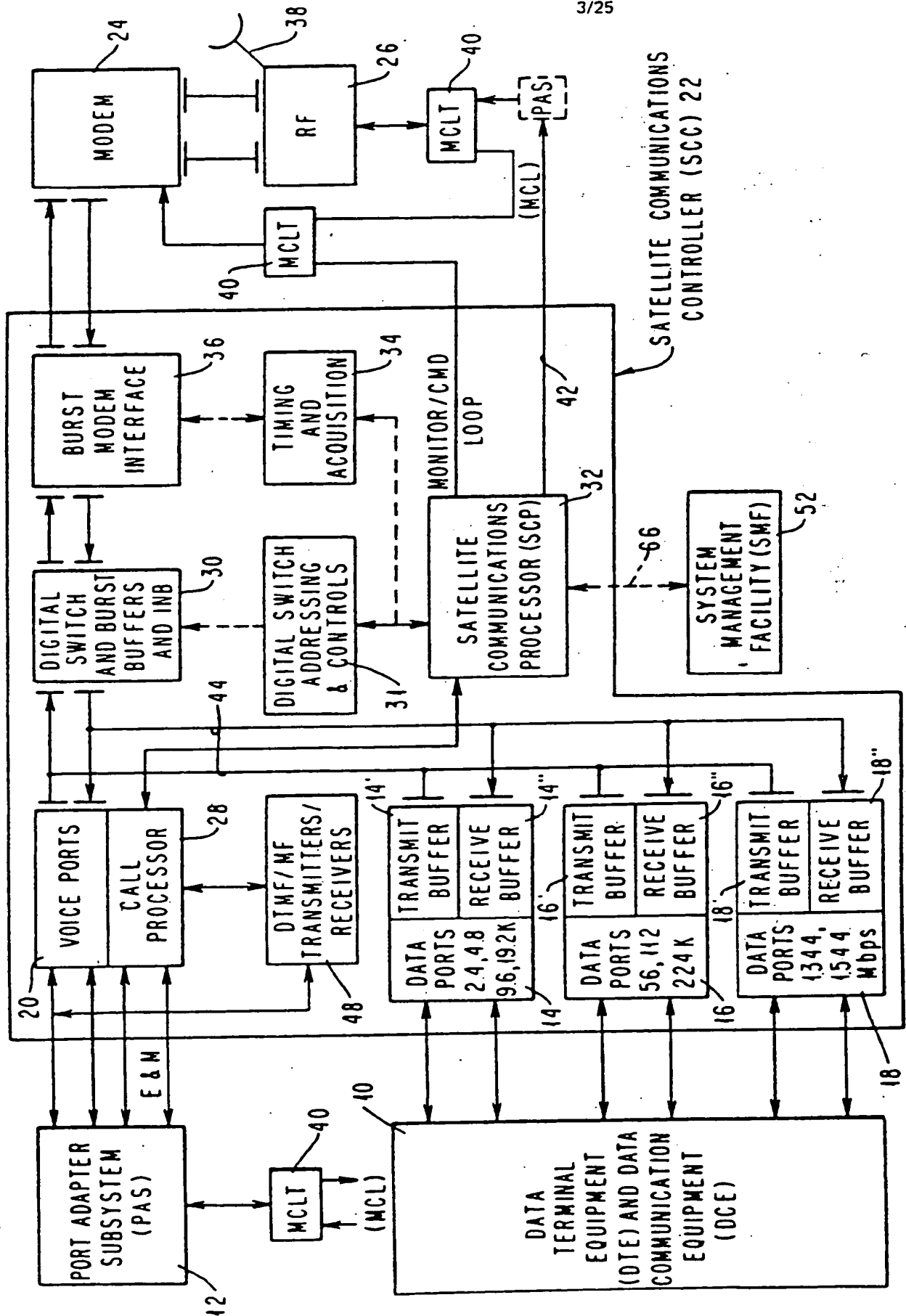
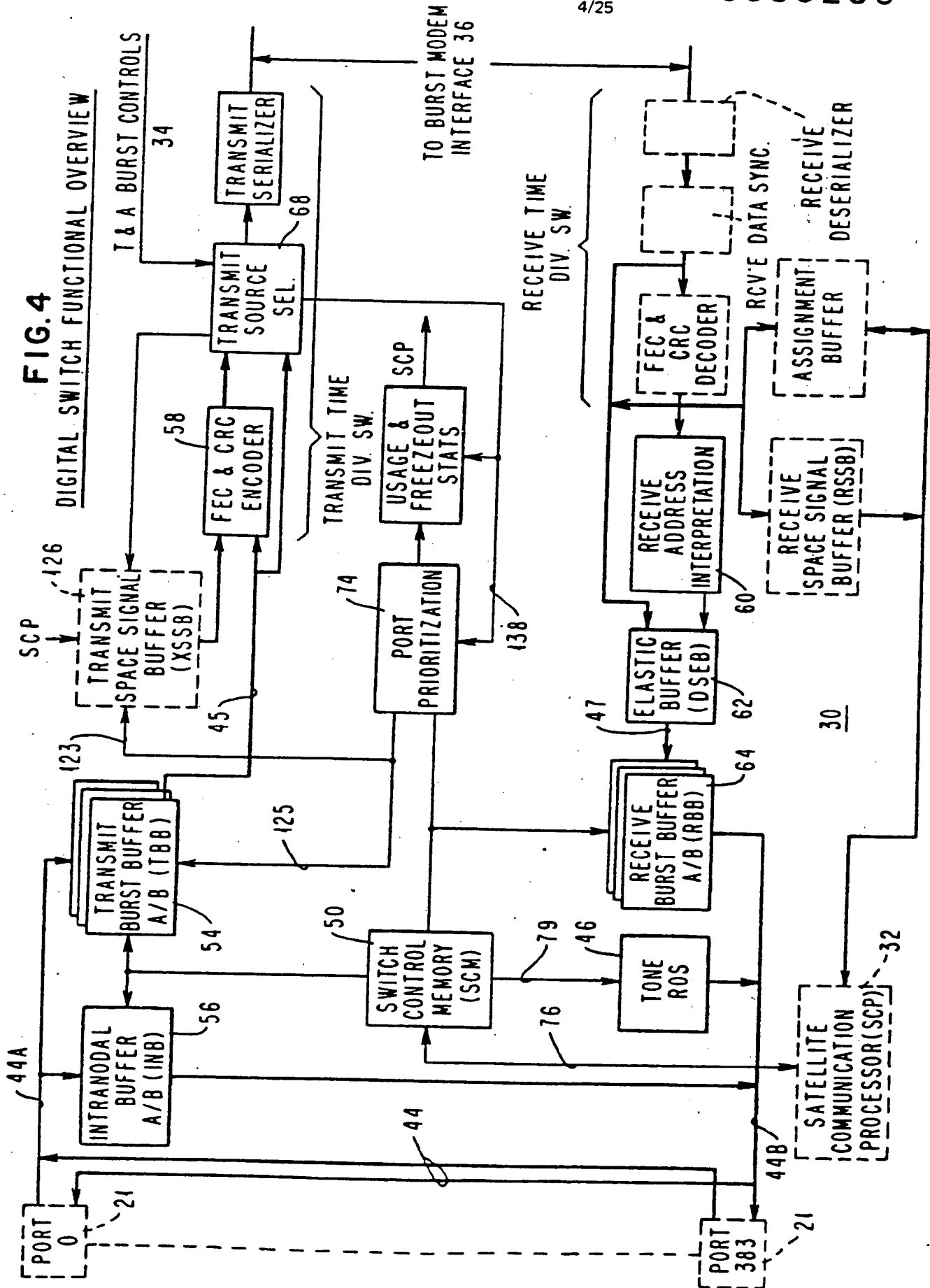


FIG. 4**DIGITAL SWITCH FUNCTIONAL OVERVIEW**

4 BYTES

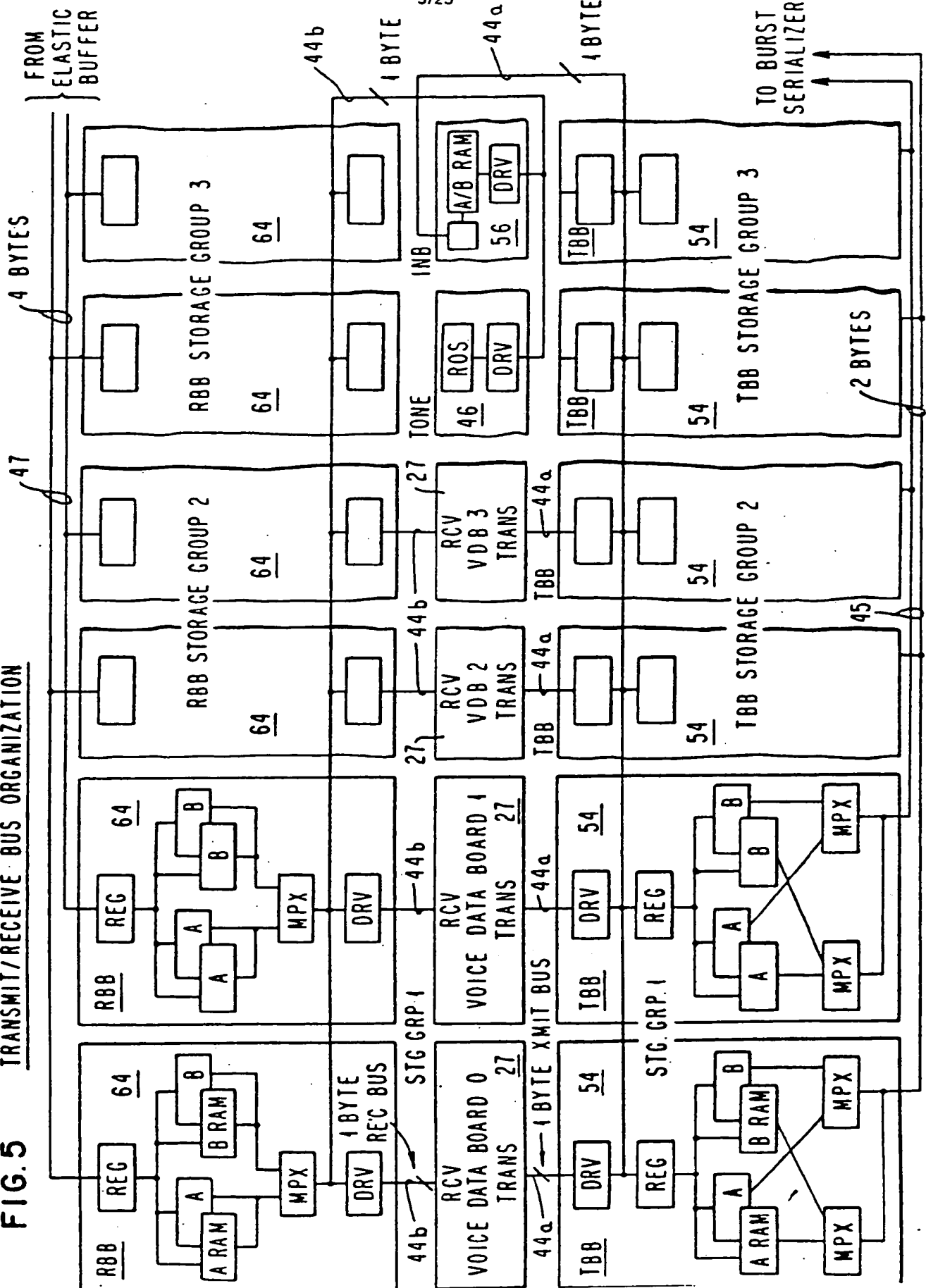


FIG. 7 VOICE PORT TRANSMIT OPERATIONS

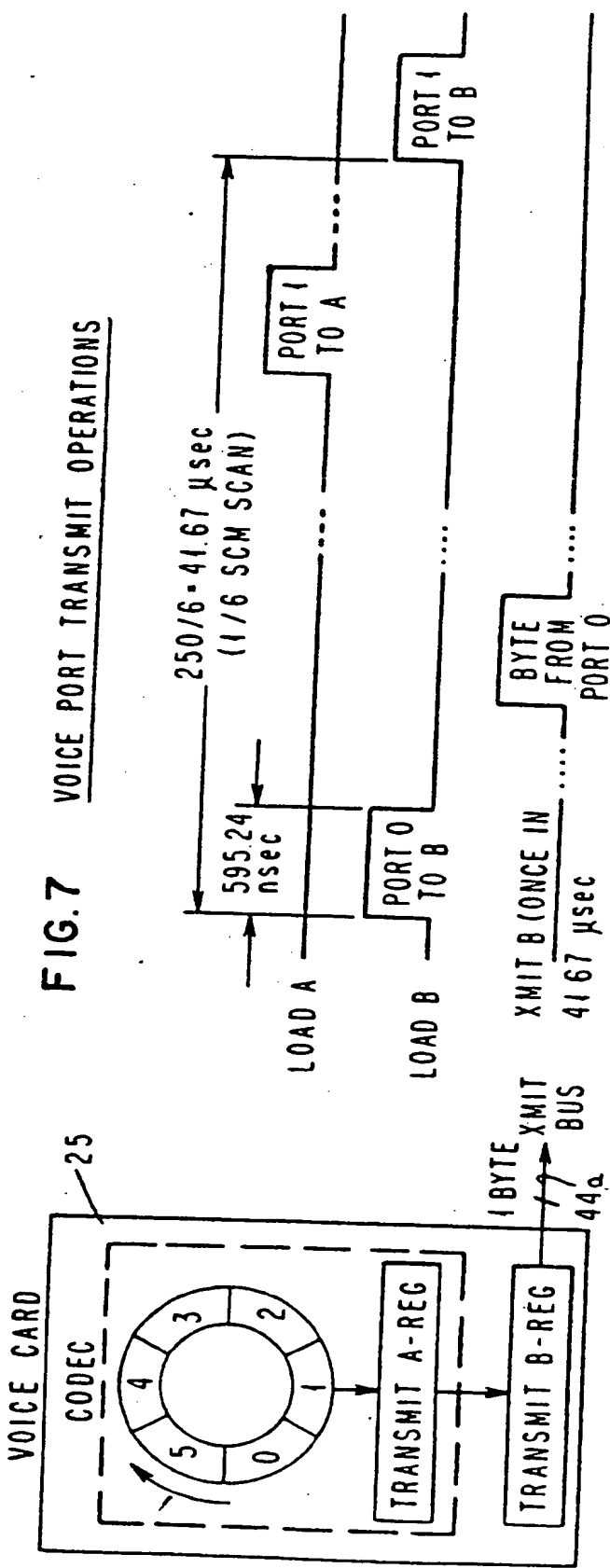
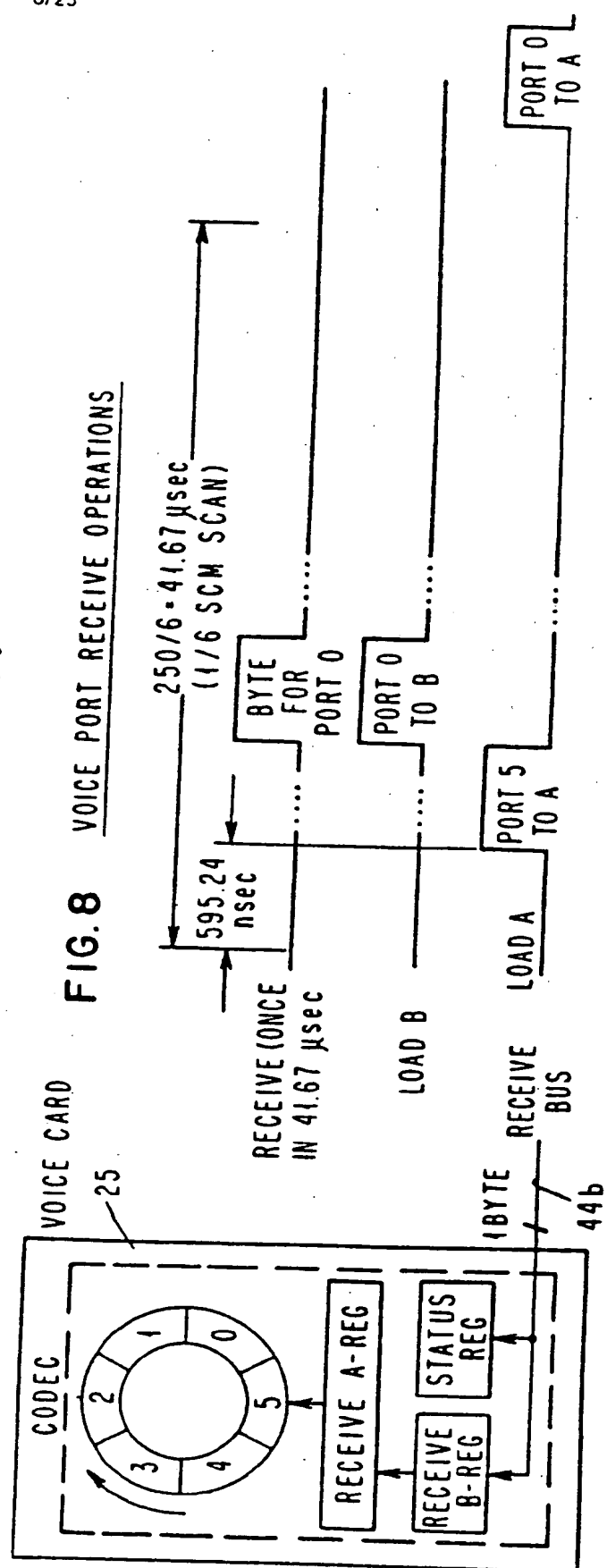


FIG. 8 VOICE PORT RECEIVE OPERATIONS



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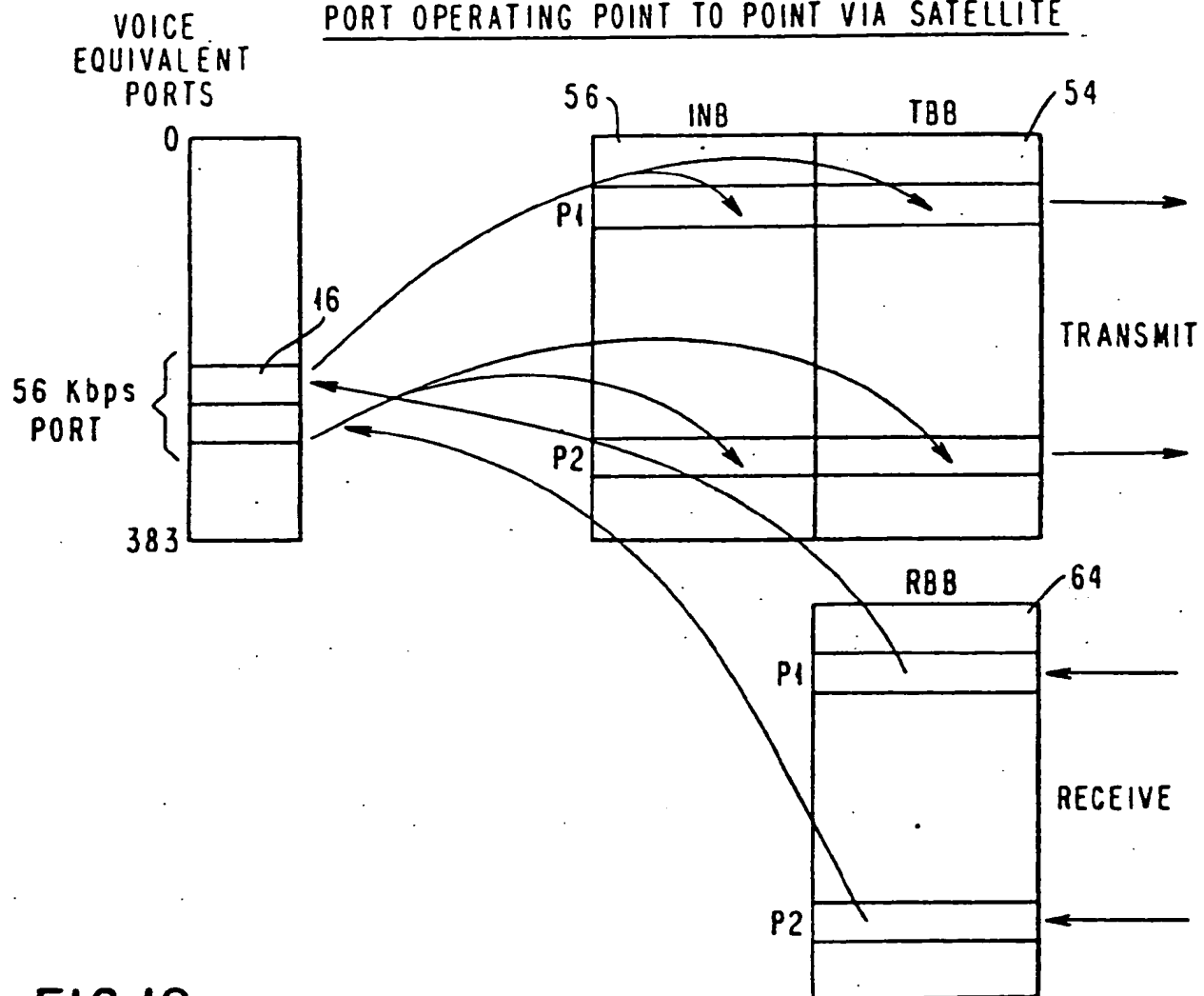
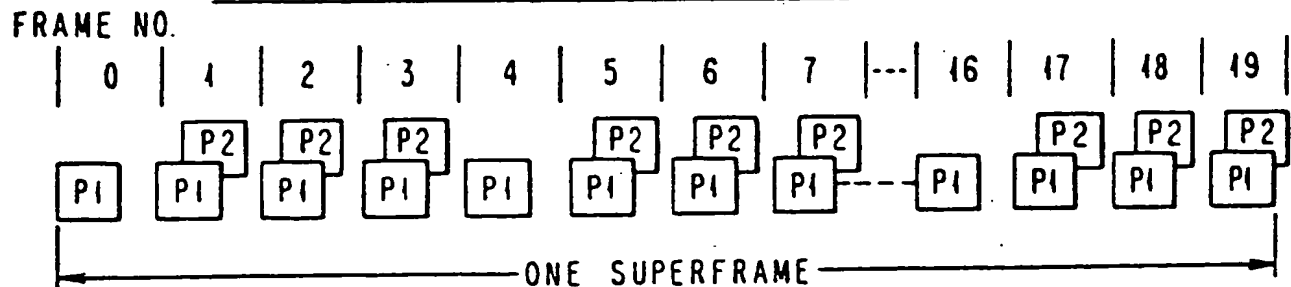
FIG. 9**PORT OPERATING POINT TO POINT VIA SATELLITE****FIG. 10****PORT CHANNELS SENT (ASSUMING NO DAC) FOR 56 Kbps PORT**

FIG. 11

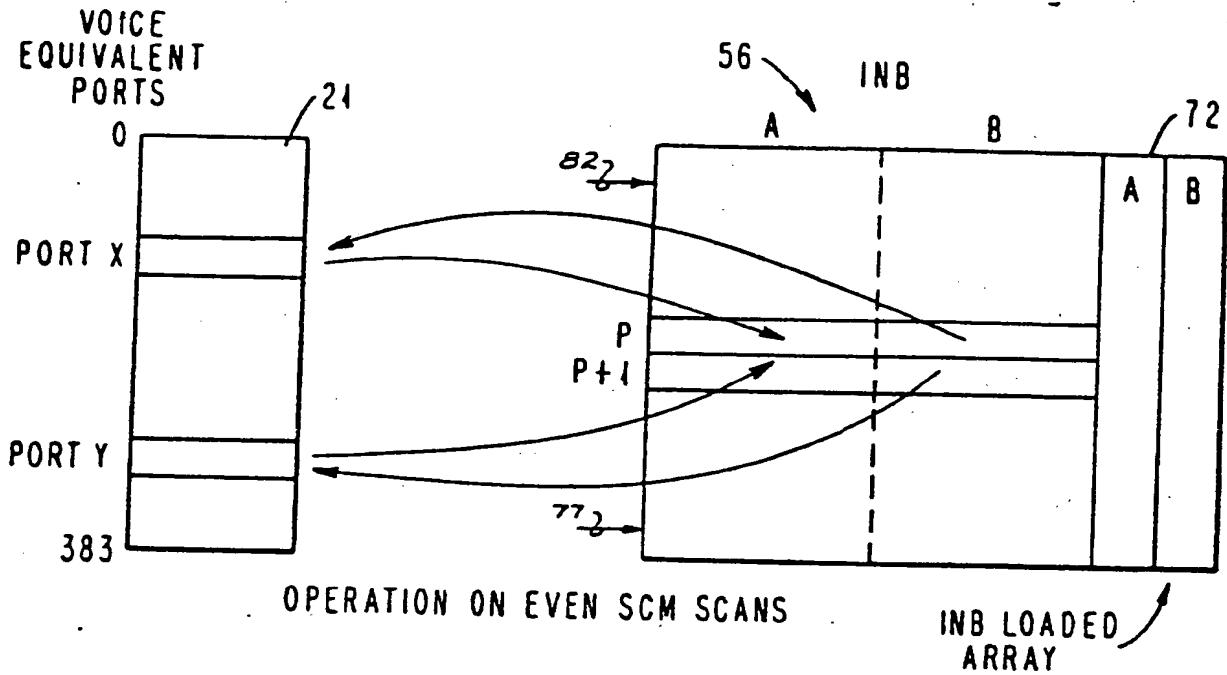
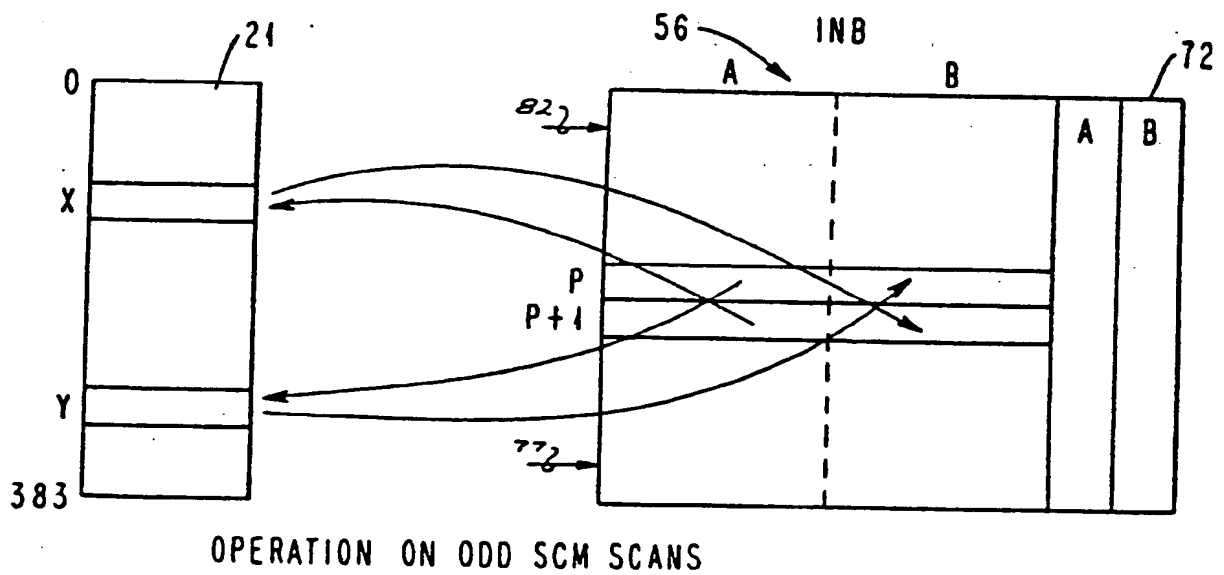
PORTS X & Y COMMUNICATING INTRANODALLY

FIG. 12

PORTS X & Y COMMUNICATING INTRANODALLY

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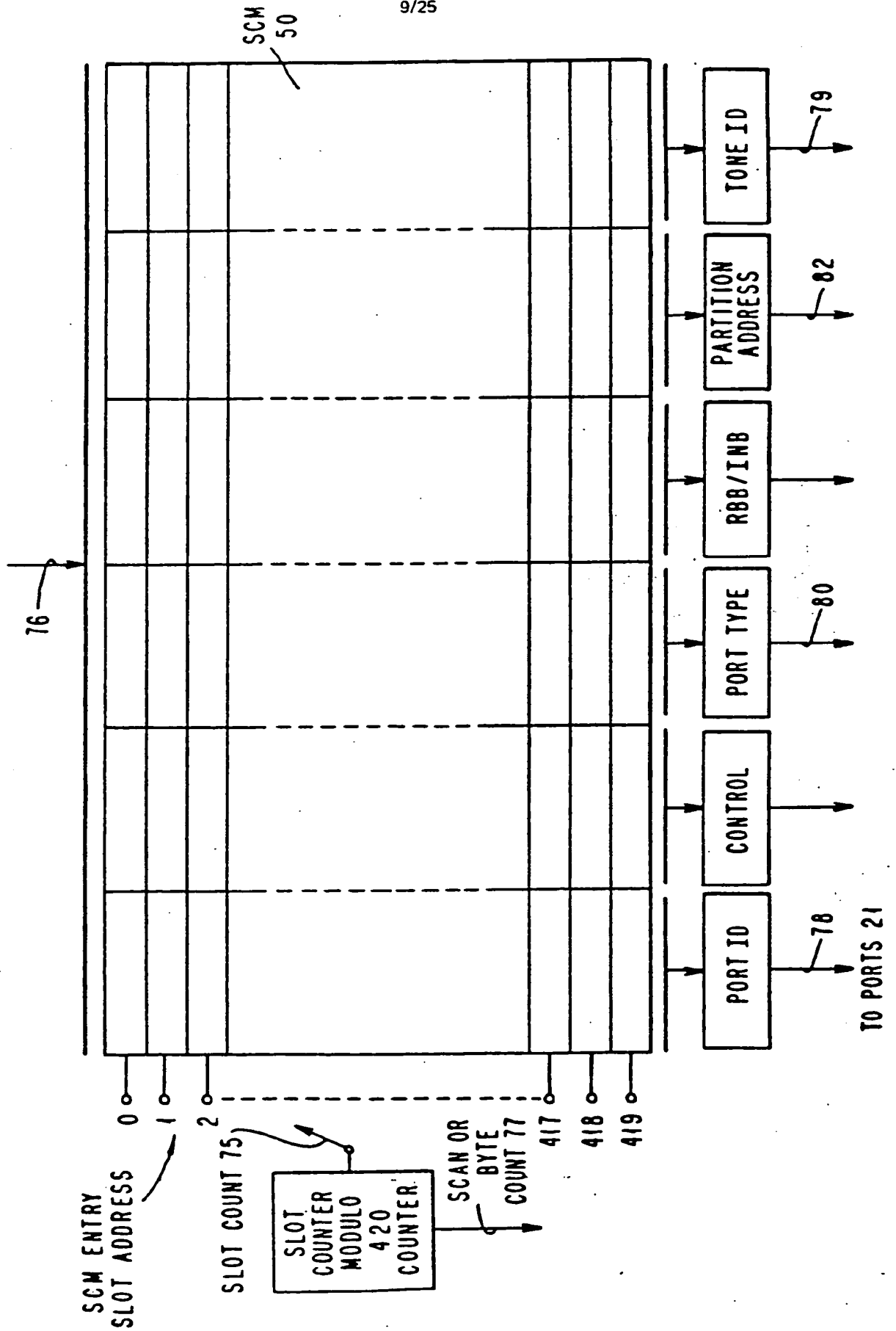
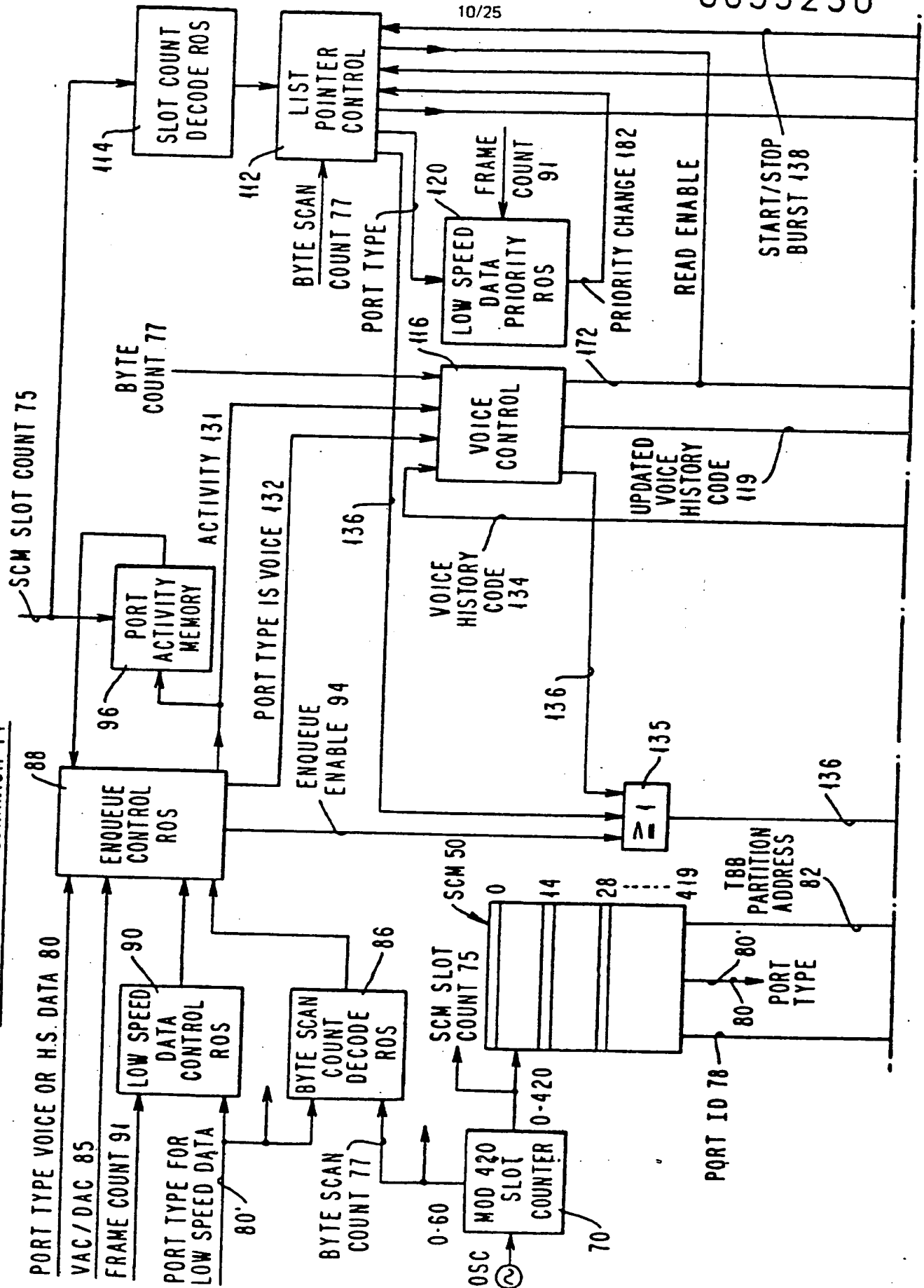
FIG. 13
SWITCH CONTROL MEMORY

FIG. 14A



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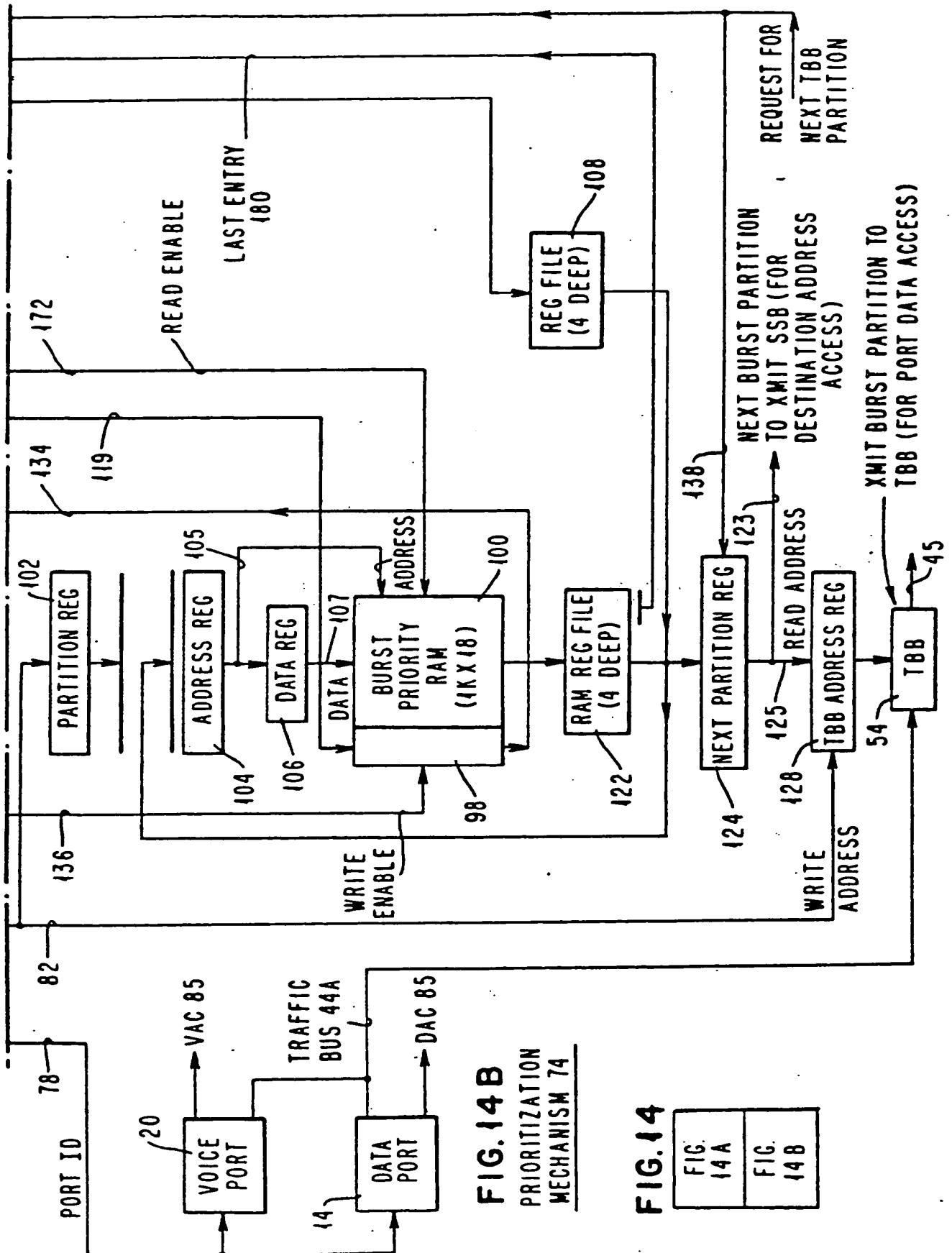


FIG. 14B
PRIORITIZATION
MECHANISM 74

FIG. 14

FIG. 14A
FIG. 14B

FIG. 15

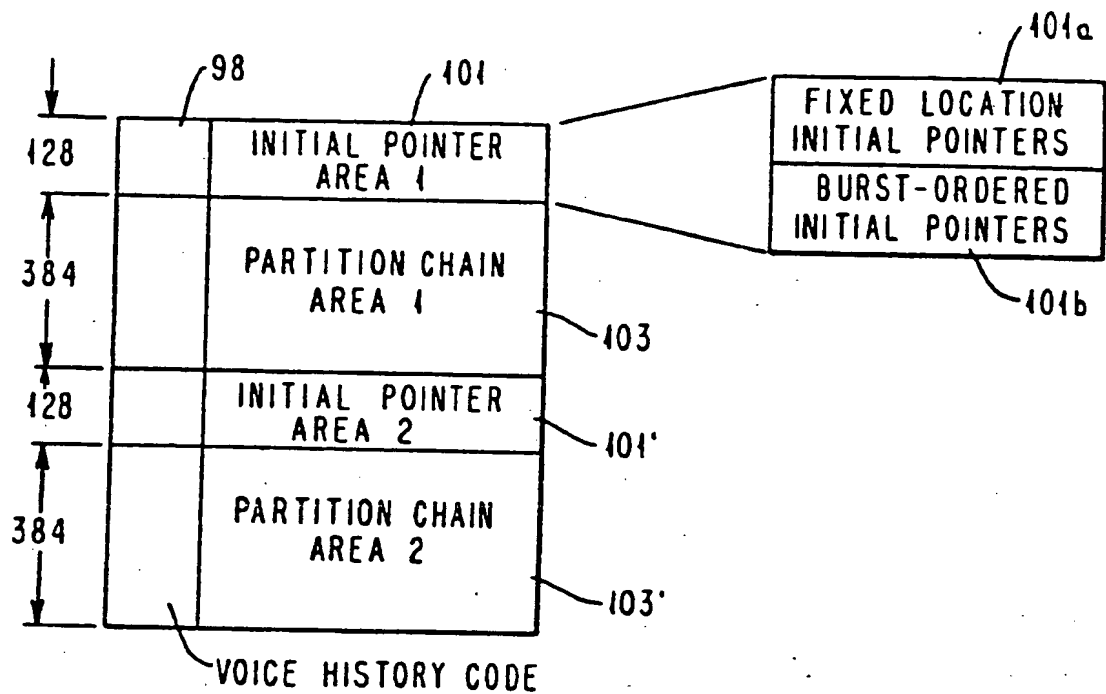
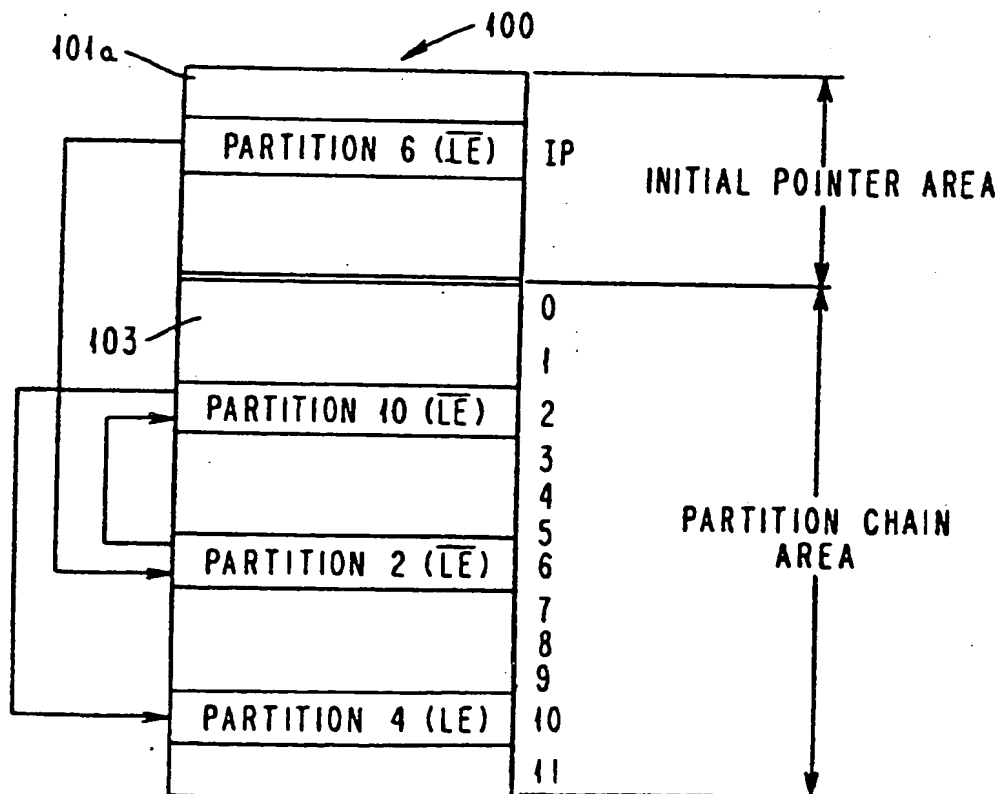
BURST PRIORITY RAM 100

FIG. 16

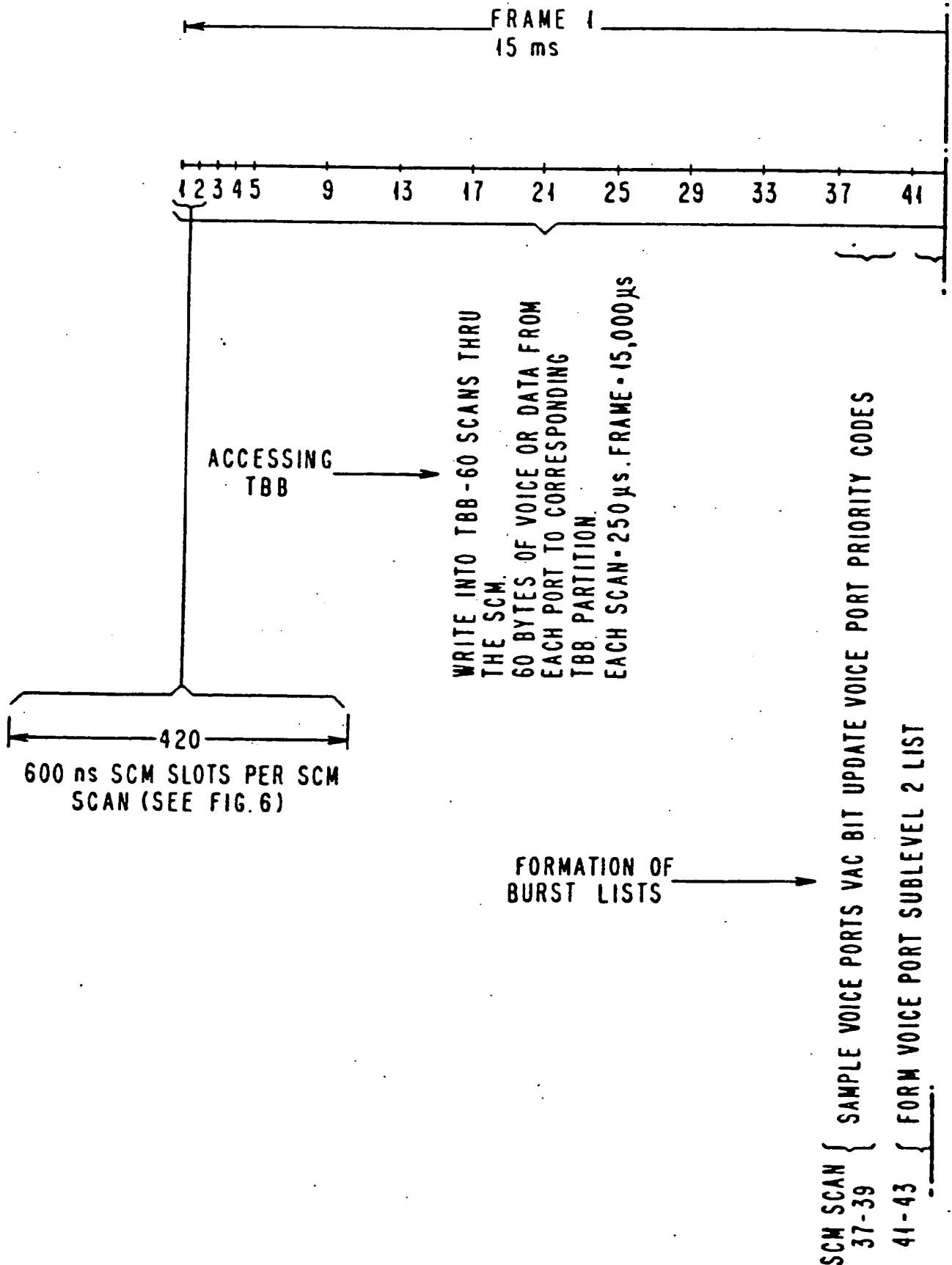
TRANSMIT LIST STRUCTURE IN BURST PRIORITY RAM

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FIG.17A

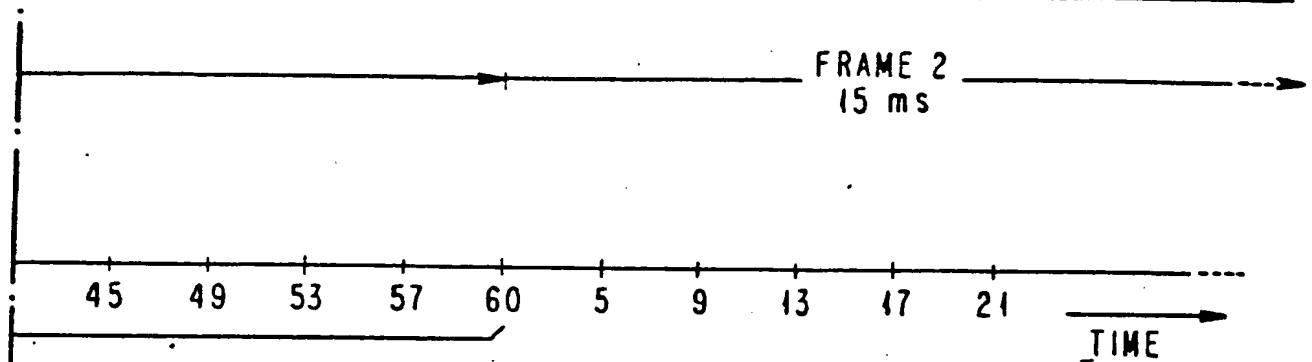
TIMING DIAGRAM FOR BURST LIST FORMATION & TRANSMISSION



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FIG.17B TIMING DIAGRAM FOR BURST LIST FORMATION & TRANSMISSION



45-47 { FORM VOICE PORT SUBLEVEL 1 LIST

49-51 { FORM VOICE PORT SUBLEVEL 0 LIST

53-55 { FORM VOICE PORT SUBLEVEL 3 LIST BY SAMPLING NEW VAC OFF

56- FORM 2.4K DATA PORT LIST

57- FORM 4.8K DATA PORT LIST

58- FORM 9.6K DATA PORT LIST

59- FORM 19.2K DATA PORT LIST

60- FORM HIGH SPEED DATA PORT LIST SAMPLE 2.4K DATA PORT DAC BITS
DURING 1ST 125 μ s ORDER INITIAL POINTERS BY PRIORITY

READ OUT OF TBB-BURST TBB PARTITIONS IN ORDER
OF PRIORITY IN LISTS 12 μ s/PARTITION (CHANNEL)
IN TDMA TIME SLOT FOR EARTH STATION

FIG.17

FIG. 17A	FIG. 17B
-------------	-------------

FIG. 18

DATA PORT 14, 16 OR 18

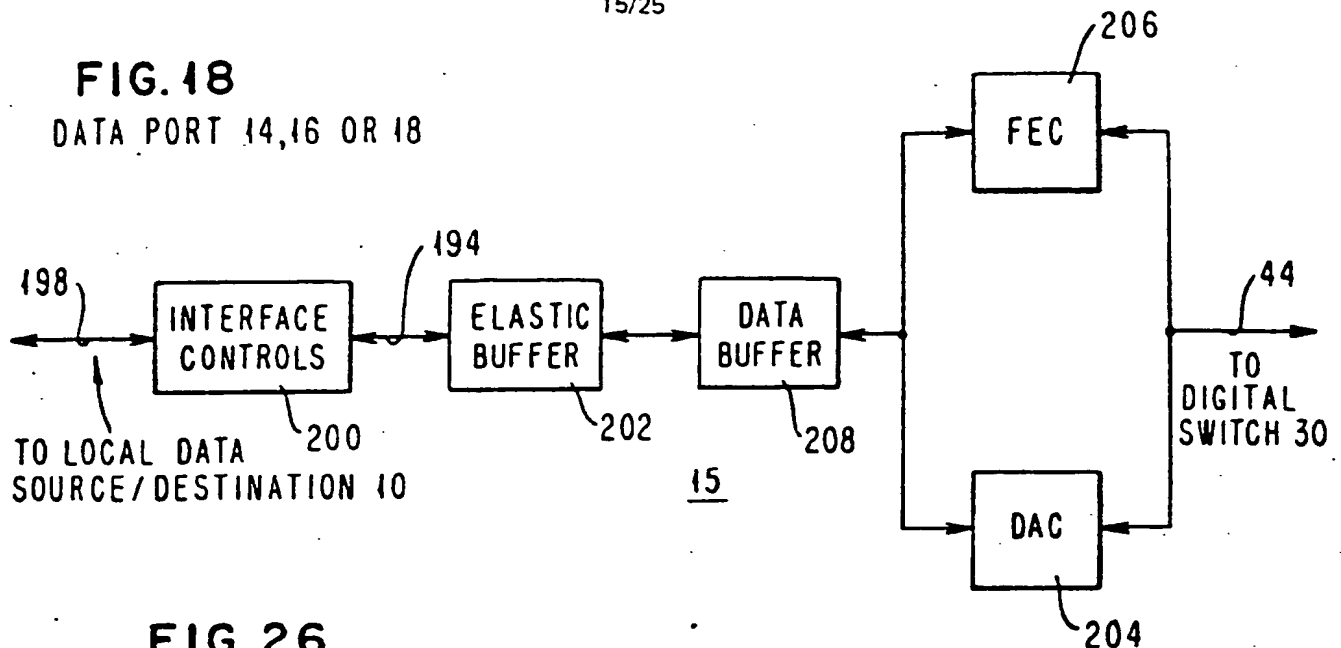


FIG. 26

DATA PORT TRANSMIT BUFFER

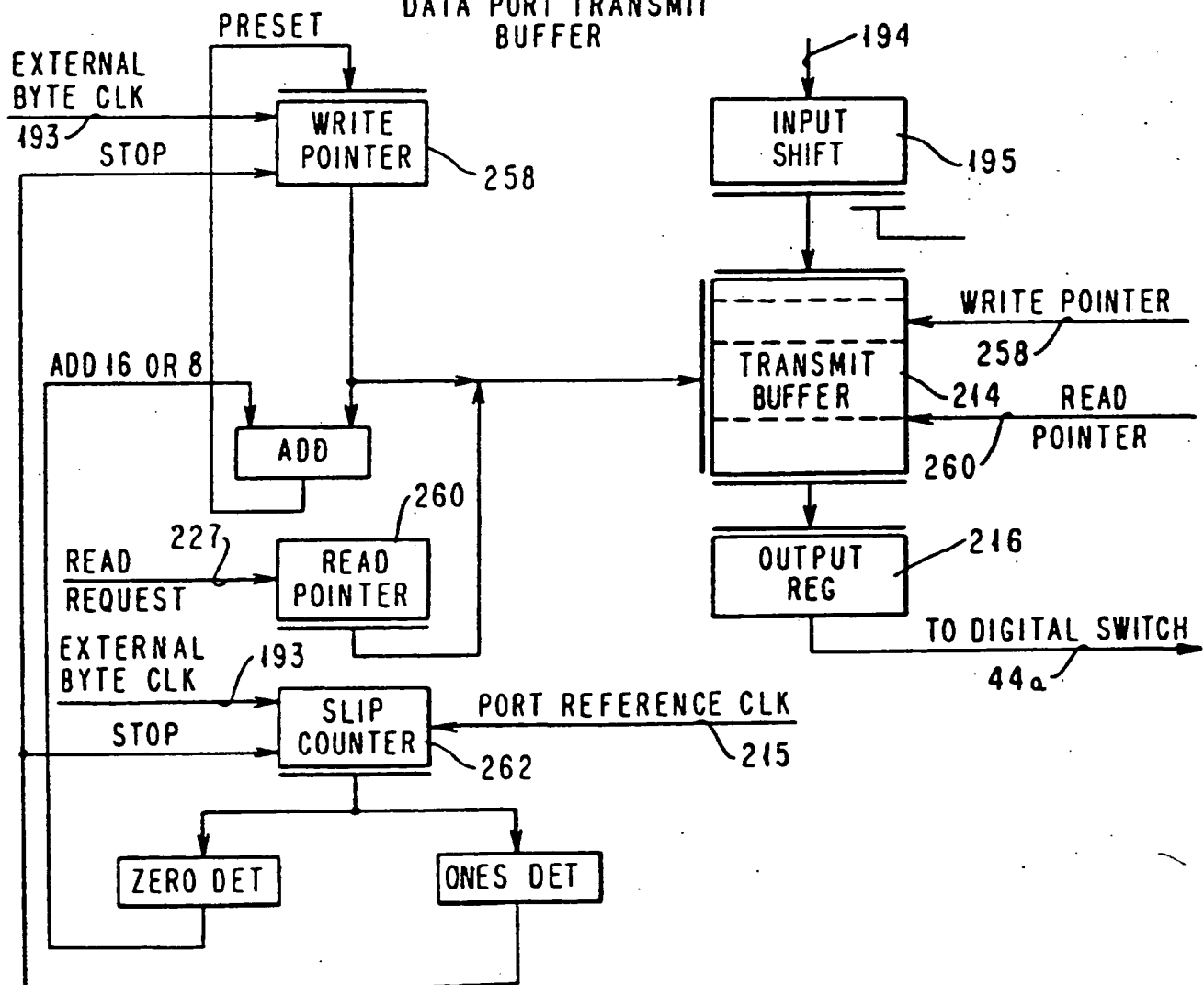


FIG. 19A



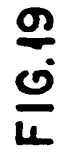


FIG.20 PATTERN GENERATORS

FIG.21 PATTERN GENERATORS

FIG. 24

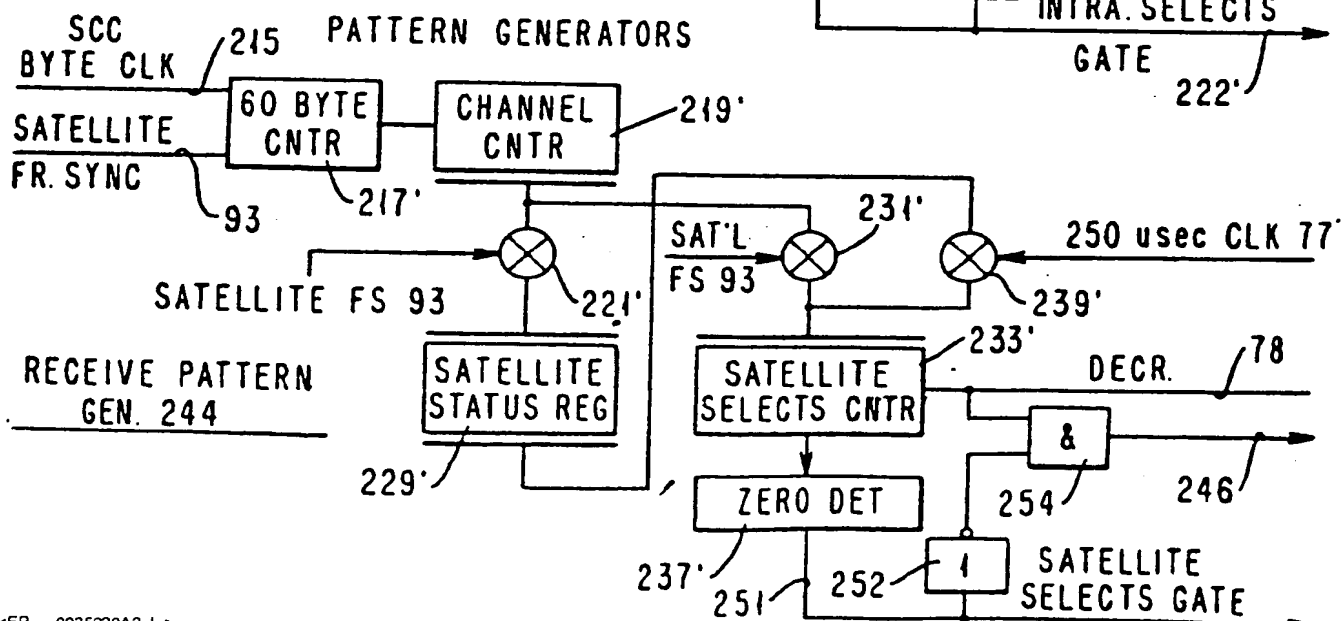
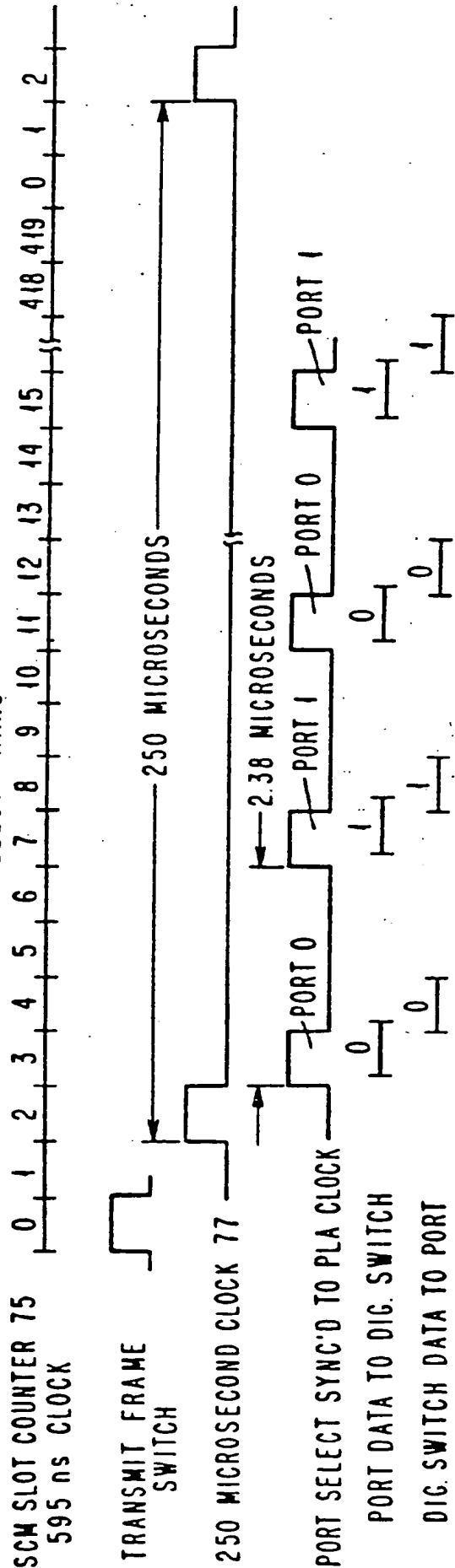


FIG.22 PORT-SELECT TIMING



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FIG.23 PORT SYNCHRONIZATION PULSES

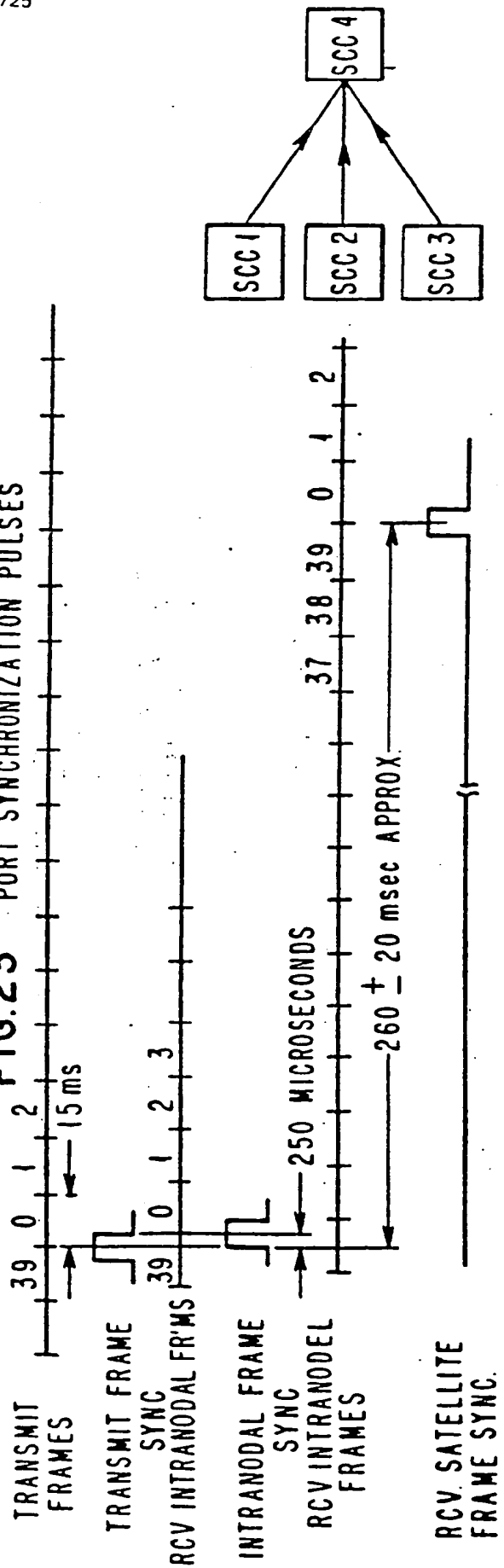
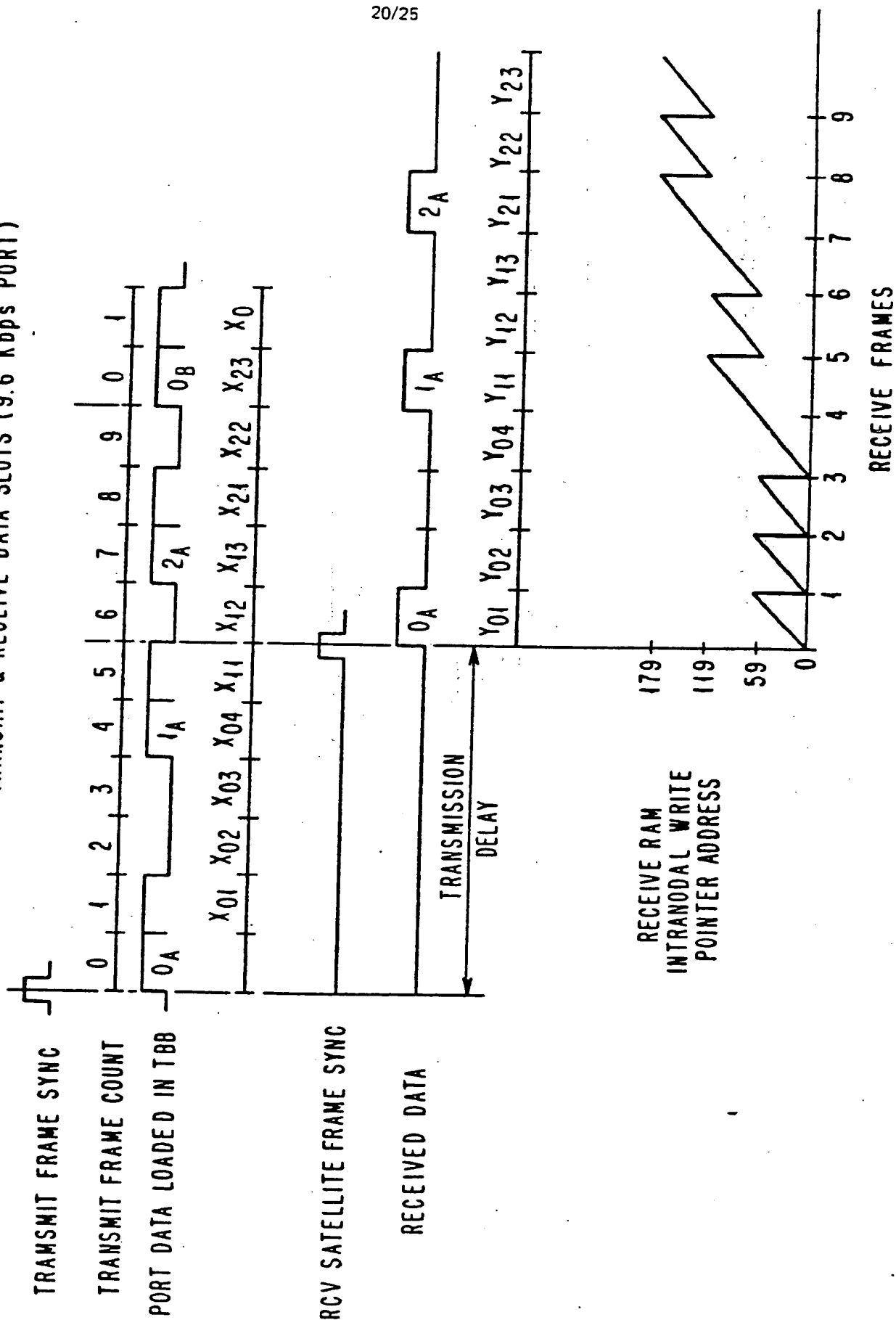


FIG.24

TRANSMIT & RECEIVE DATA SLOTS (9.6 Kbps PORT)



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FIG. 25

DATA PORT TRANSMIT MECHANISM

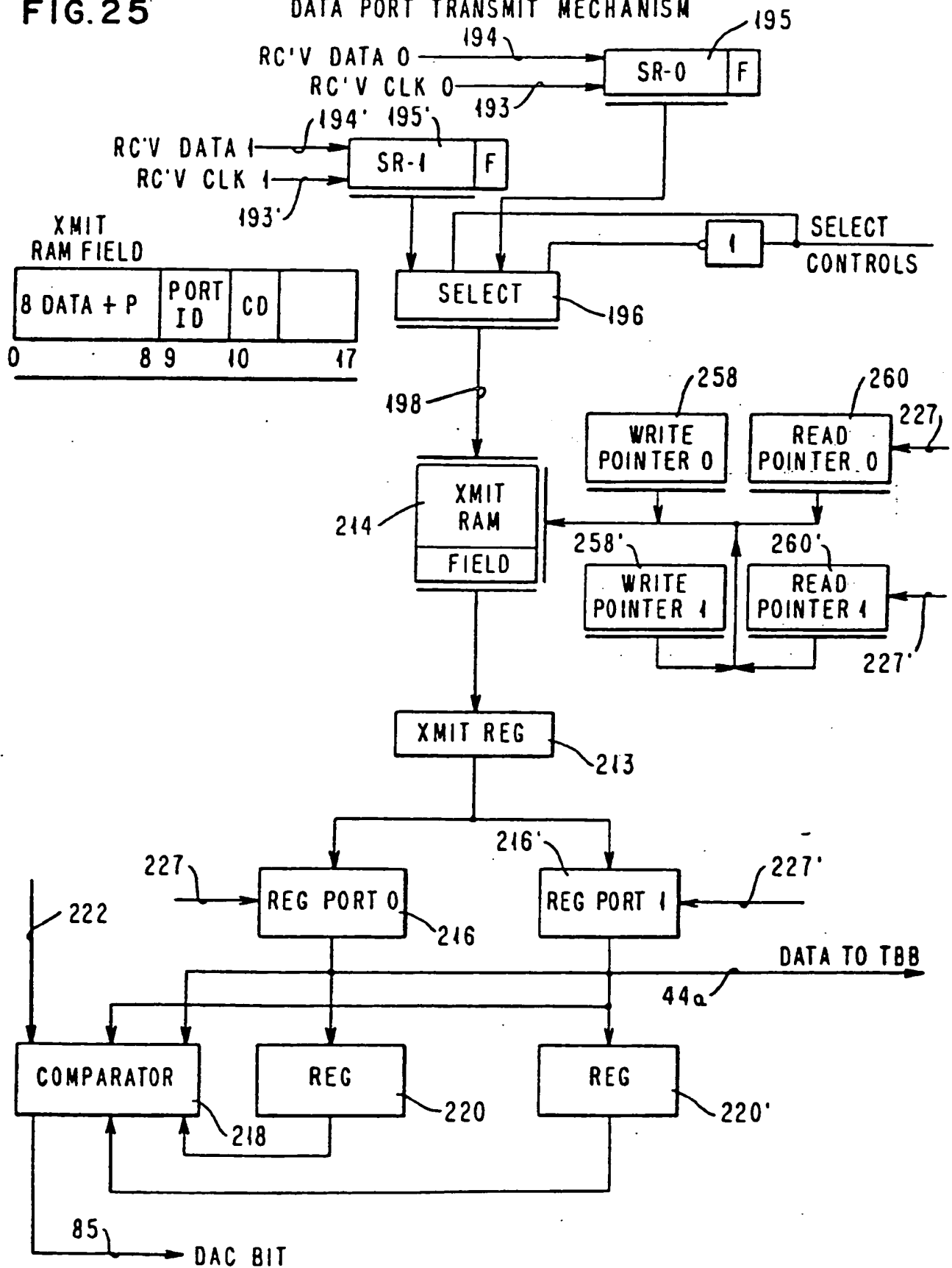
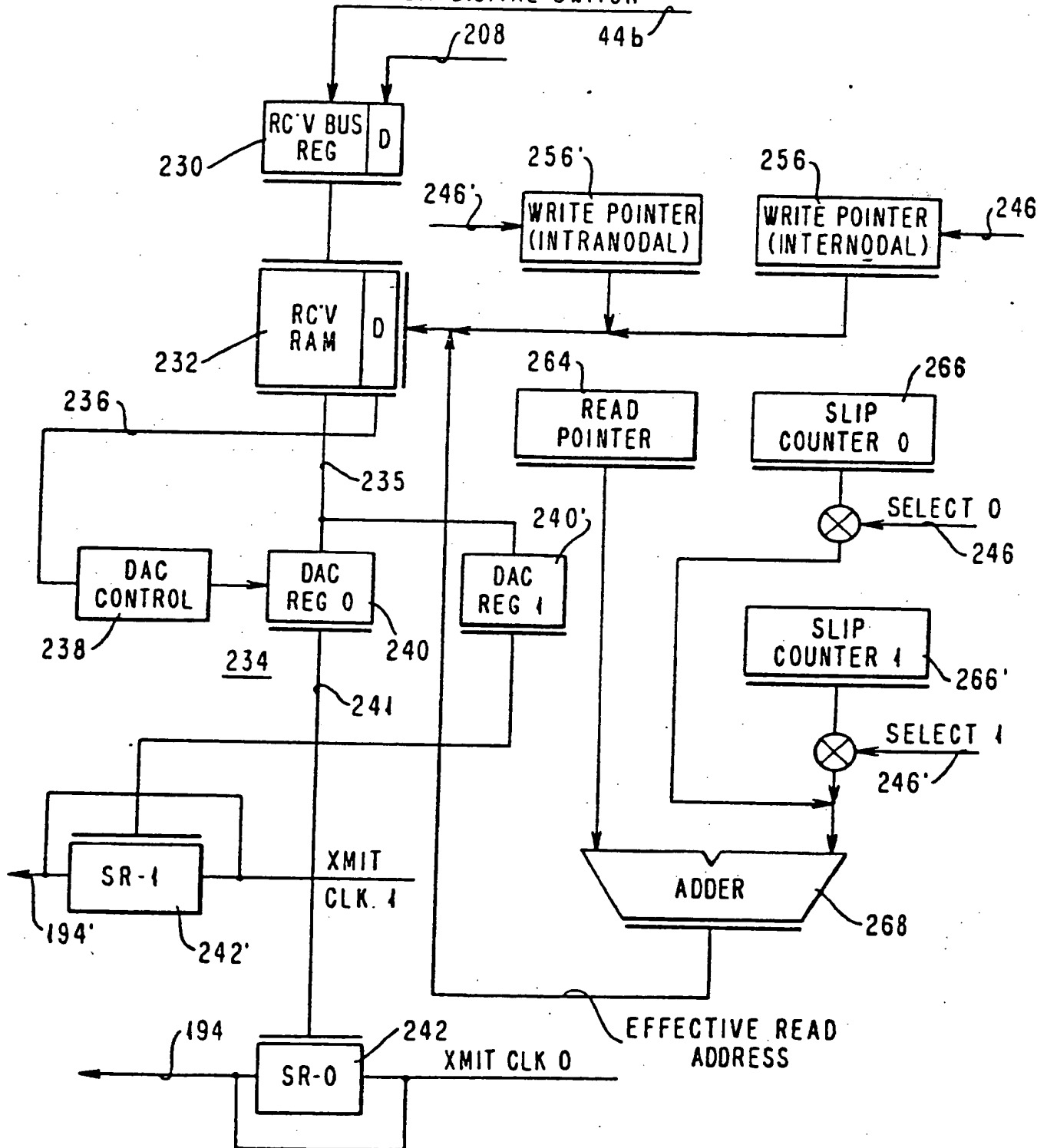


FIG. 27

DATA PORT RECEIVE MECHANISM
FROM DIGITAL SWITCH

BROADCASTING

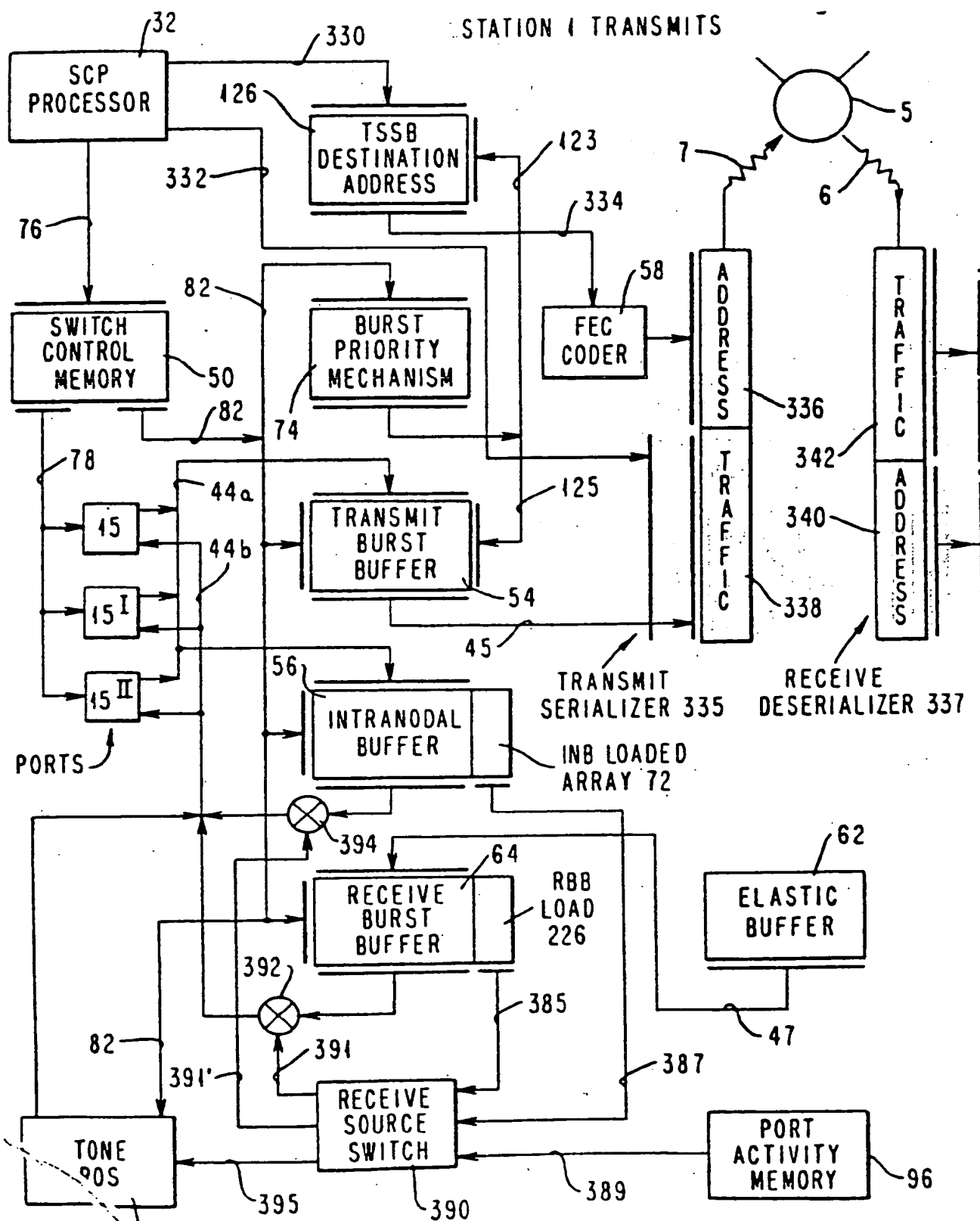


FIG.28B

BROADCASTING

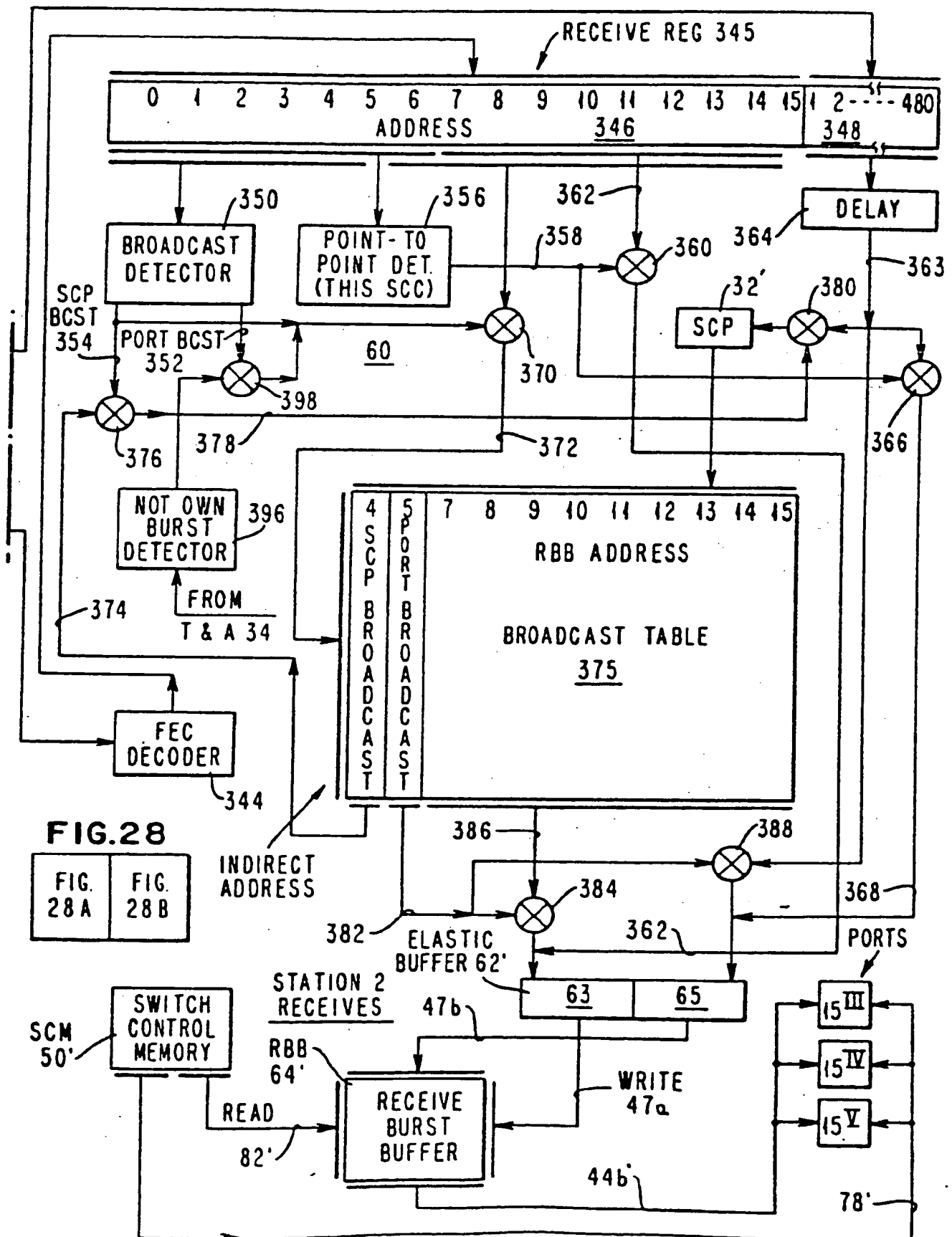


FIG.28

FIG.
28AFIG.
28BINDIRECT
ADDRESSSTATION 2
RECEIVESRBB
64'

READ

82'

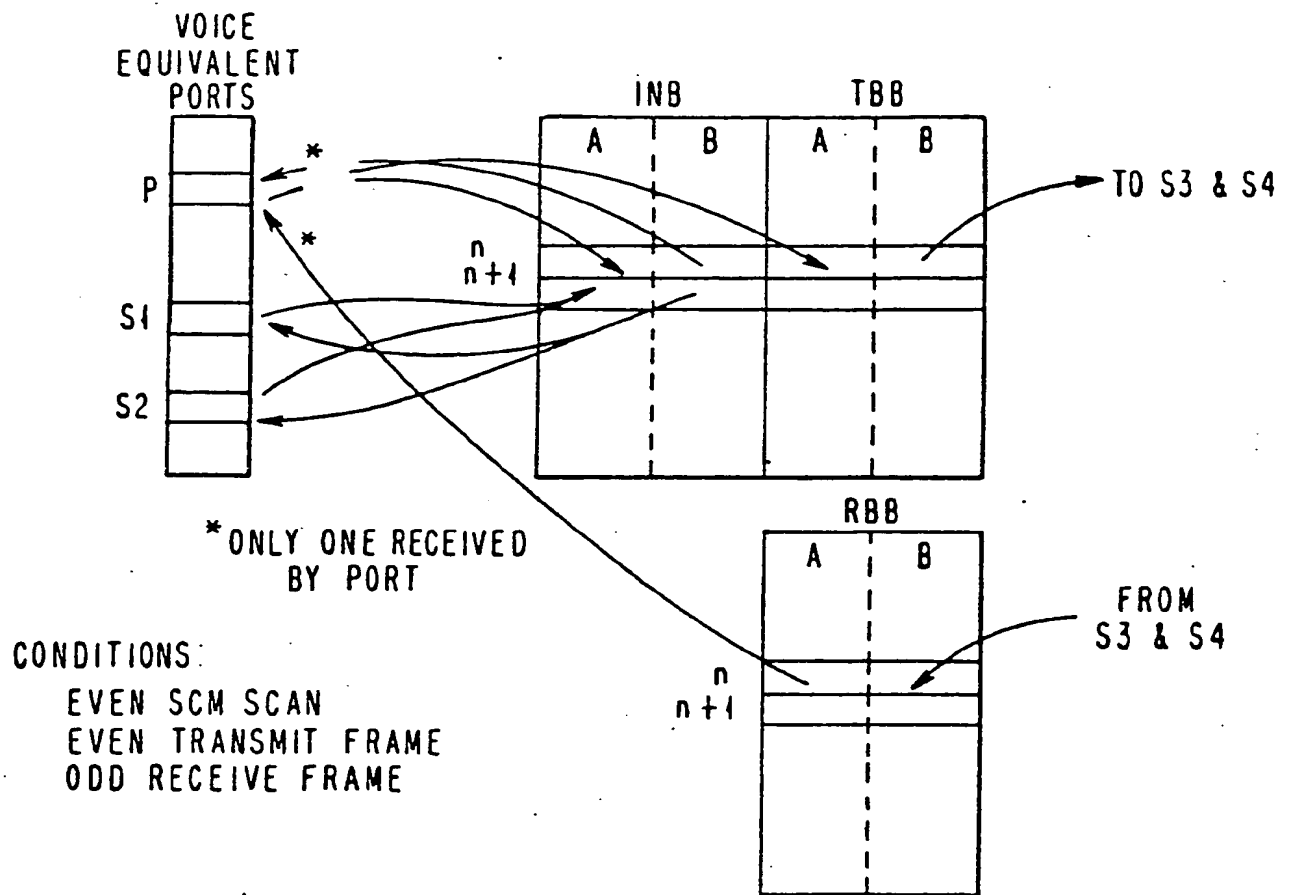
RECEIVE
BURST
BUFFERWRITE
47a

44b

78'

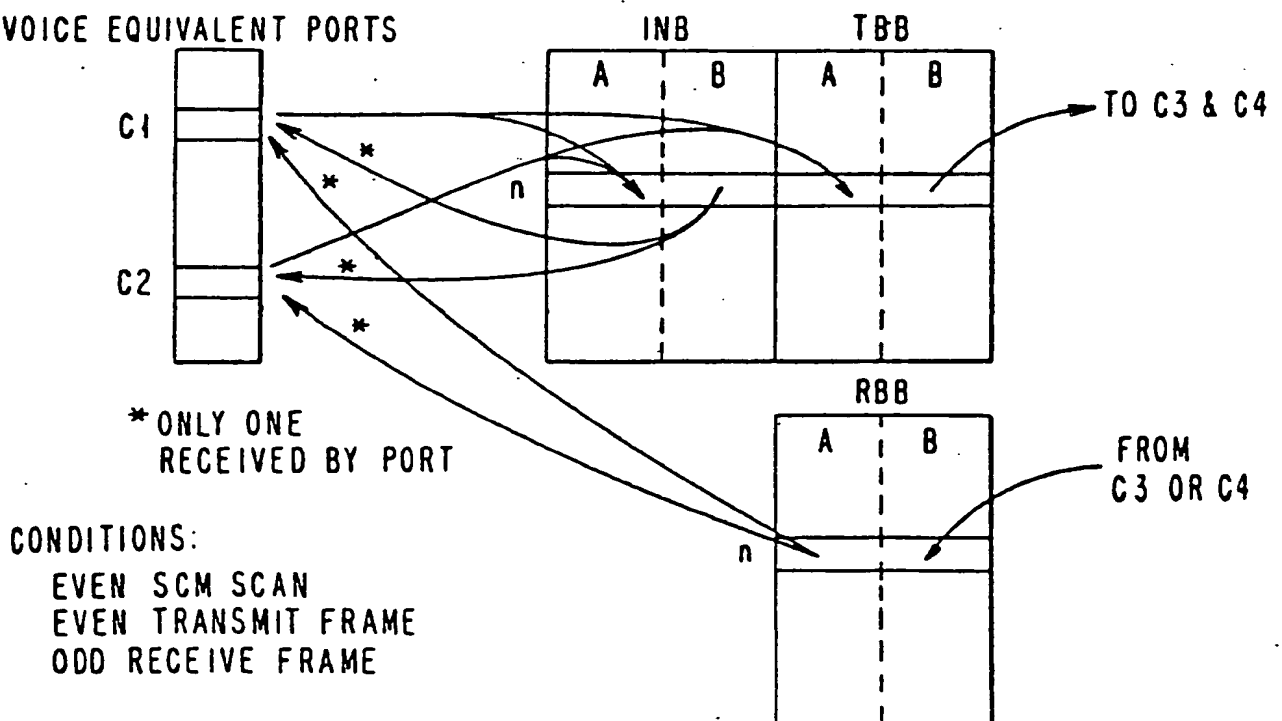
FIG.29

PORTS COMMUNICATING IN A MULTIPOINT DATA CONNECTION

**FIG.30**

PORTS COMMUNICATING IN A CONFERENCE CONNECTION

VOICE EQUIVALENT PORTS



EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

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H 04 J 6/00, H 04 H 1/00

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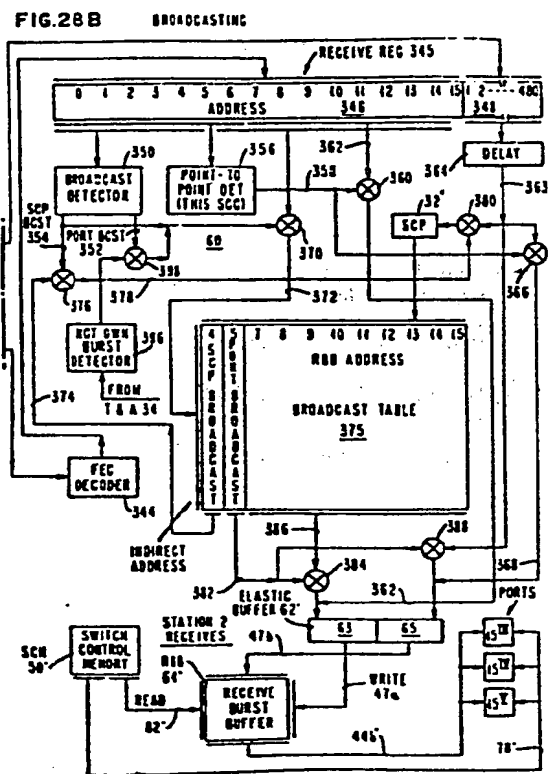
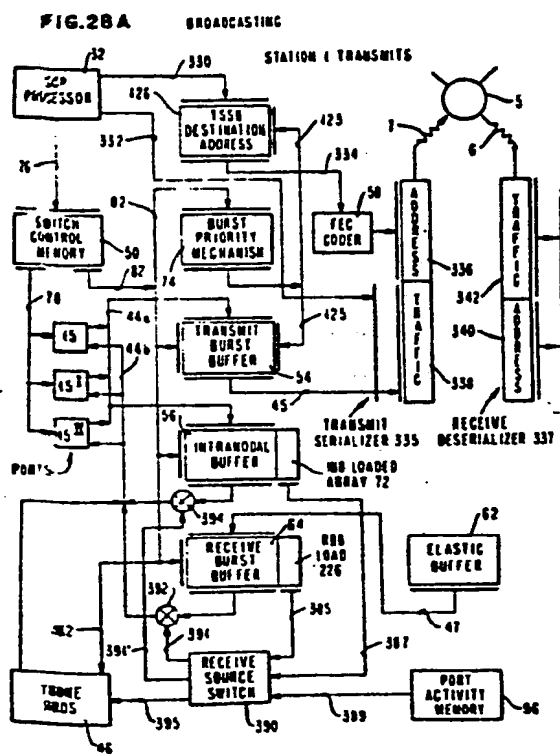
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Time domain multiple access broadcasting, multipoint, and conferencing communication apparatus and method.

A method and apparatus are disclosed for conducting broadcast, multipoint, and conference communications in a TDMA network at various data rates while simultaneously conducting point-to-point communications at other data rates, either between local ports or between geographically remote ports during time intervals within a TDMA burst, which are not necessarily predefined. The disclosed apparatus appends a direct destination address to each point-to-point port communication for transmission over a communications link, to directly address the intended destination port. The disclosed invention appends an indirect destination address to each broadcast communication transmitted over the communications link. A broadcast memory (375) is provided at the receiving end of the communications link, for storing correlated direct addresses which are accessed by the indirect destination addresses, to directly address a plurality of intended destination ports. In this manner, both point-to-point and broadcast-type communications can be carried out.

EP 0 035 230 A3

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European Patent
Office

EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

0035230

Application number

EP 81101355.6

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. Cl.)
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	
A	DE - A1 - 2 538 638 (FÖRDERUNGSGE- MEINSCHAFT DES HEINRICH-HERTZ- INSTITUTS FÜR SCHWINGUNGSFORSCHUNG) * Fig.; page 3, lines 30-33; page 4, line 22 - page 8, line 9.* --	1,3	H 04 B 7/19 H 04 J 6/00 H 04 H 1/00
	GB - A - 1 547 639 (NORTHERN TELECOM) * Fig. 1-3,6; page 1, lines 10-16; page 3, line 86 - page 4, line 12; page 4, lines 105-120 * --	1-3	
	DE - A1 - 2 619 555 (INTERNATIONAL STANDARD ELECTRIC) * Fig. 1-3; claims 1,5 * & GB-A-1 498 316 --	1	H 04 B 7/00 H 04 H 1/00 H 04 J 3/00 H 04 J 6/00 H 04 Q 11/00 H 04 M 3/00
	E. HERTER, H. RUPP "Nachrichten- Übertragung über Satelliten", 1979 SPRINGER VERLAG, Heidelberg pages 57-62, 75 * Totality * --	4	
D,A	US - A - 3 735 359 (WAGNER) -----		
<p>X The present search report has been drawn up for all claims</p>			<p>TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int. Cl.)</p> <p>CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS</p> <p>X: particularly relevant A: technological background O: non-written disclosure P: intermediate document T: theory or principle underlying the invention E: conflicting application D: document cited in the application L: citation for other reasons</p> <p>&: member of the same patent family, corresponding document</p>
Place of search	Date of completion of the search	Examiner	
VIENNA	06-10-1981	DRÖSCHER	

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